



The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1903.

Notes of the Month.

THE old-fashioned Michaelmas Hiring Fair was held on September 28 in the market-place at High Wycombe, Bucks. No diminution of interest was manifested in the function; on the contrary, it proved quite as attractive as its predecessors. Agricultural labourers and others identified with the industry in one way or another came together from the surrounding district to "change hands" for the ensuing twelve months. Many of the bucolics, as usual, appeared in decorations of tufts of horsehair, whipcord, etc., distinctive badges of their respective callings. A large number of farmers assembled, and, generally speaking, they engaged the hirelings on much the same terms as ruled a year ago. For a few hours the scene was a very animated one in the locality of the market-place, and after agreements had been verbally settled between tenant-farmers and men, the latter betook themselves to the pleasure fair, held in another part of the town, which was extensively patronized by thousands from the country-side.

Mr. Robert Proctor, of the British Museum, who is thought to have lost his life while mountaineering in Tyrol, was engaged on a large work on early printed books. It dealt with the fine collection in the British Museum, and four parts of it had been issued. Another part, treating of German books (1501-1520), is just being issued by

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Messrs. Kegan Paul, and here, it is to be feared, the work will come to an end.

The recent results of the excavations which are being made by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland at Roughcastle, Falkirk, are very interesting. The walls of the building have been uncovered, and sections of the vallum and ramparts have been cut through, showing distinctly the layers of turf. Ten rows of the pits described by Cæsar are now exposed. They are said to be the only examples of the kind found in this or any country. An inscribed stone has also been discovered.

A Cornish newspaper publishes the suggestion that a society should be formed for the purpose of printing interesting manuscripts relating to Cornwall. It appears there are several specimens of the old Cornish language in the collections of private persons. Besides these, which have never seen the light of print, there are other curious documents which relate to stirring events in historic times. For instance, the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma has lately stated that he has a manuscript note referring to the sighting of the Armada off Falmouth. The London Cornish Association might do good work by taking up this idea.

Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.A., writes: "Two recent finds, attributable to the Neolithic Age, have occurred at a spot about midway between Stamford and Peterborough, where excavations for gravel are carried on. The first of these consists of a grindstone of the 'saddle-back' type, made from a rough slab of hard and compact stone resembling freestone, and measuring 16 inches and 12 inches in greatest length and breadth respectively, the thickness being about 3 inches. Several of these querns have been found at the place in question, but a circumstance which adds considerably to the interest of the present specimen is the fact that the upper stone or muller was found associated with it. This consists of an oval, round-topped stone of the same kind as the lower stone, having a circumference of 21 inches, and weighing a little over 5 pounds. The under side is worn absolutely smooth and

flat with use, while the concave surface of the lower stone has conspicuous striations running in circles, due to the friction, with a circular motion, of the muller. The second Neolithic relic was found near the quern, and at about the same depth, namely, at the point of junction between the top soil and the bed of gravel. It consists of a stag's-horn pick, of very similar type to the miner's picks found in the flint pits at Grime's Graves, near Brandon. The present specimen has been made from an antler which has been roughly broken off at a point 16 inches from the burr; the brow-tine, 7 inches in length, forms the "business end" of the implement, and shows at the tip evidences of considerable wear; the next two tines have been cut round with some sharp instrument (doubtless a flint) to the depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and then broken off. The portion of the handle between the two tines which have been removed has been worn quite smooth at one side, showing the tool to have been used by a left-handed man, or, at least, in the manner of one, with the left hand above the right."

The most important item in the latest issue of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* (vol. xxxiii., part 2) is the first part of the "Diary of William King, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, during his Imprisonment in Dublin Castle," edited from the original manuscript, with a very full introduction and a wealth of notes, by Dr. Hugh Jackson Lawler. Dr. King was Dean of St. Patrick's when King James II., ejected from England, landed in Ireland in March, 1689. With a number of other Protestants he was imprisoned in Dublin Castle on the approach of Schomberg in July of that year, and was released in the following December. He was again sent to the Castle in June, 1690, and was freed by the victory of the Boyne. Later he became, in succession, Bishop of Derry and Archbishop of Dublin.

Among the illustrations in the October *Connoisseur* is one of "Shakespeare's Jug," which is in Taunton Castle Museum. The jug is described as of glazed German stoneware, made in Nassau. It is decorated with a kind of wheel pattern on both sides, and also by bands of chevrons and hearts in

relief, the interspaces being painted the usual blue and reddish-brown or maroon colour. The cleaning of the top of the pewter lid has revealed the following inscription slightly incised: "Wm. Shakspeare, 1602." The latter half of the surname is somewhat confused. The scratching has been pronounced by experts to be genuine, and Sir Augustus Franks, who examined it in 1895, gave his opinion that the inscription was coeval with the date of the jug.

The first part of the series of *Drawings by Old Masters in the University Galleries and the Library of Christ Church, Oxford*, selected and described by Mr. Sidney Colvin, will be issued from the Oxford University Press immediately. The most interesting examples in the two collections are to be reproduced by the collotype process, not only in almost their original values, but also in all their original colours. Drawings in black and red chalk, or in ink and bistre, can be reproduced as accurately as the simple silverpoint or sepia drawing, the reproductions being chromo-collotypes, not merely monotypes. At least four parts will be issued, each containing twenty drawings in a portfolio, and the subscription price will be three guineas net per part. The number of sets to be printed will be strictly limited.

Under the title *The Ancestry of Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., a Chapter in Scottish Biography*, the Rev. Adam Philip will shortly publish through Mr. Elliot Stock a history of the lineage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It will be fully illustrated with portraits and photographs of localities mentioned in the book.

In a letter to the *Guardian* of September 30, Mr. Charles Wise, of Kettering, says, advertising to the recent discovery of a fourteenth-century MS. in Peterborough Cathedral library: "It may, perhaps, interest your readers to know that there is preserved in Rockingham Castle a fine parchment roll containing the computuses of many of the manors belonging to the Abbey of Burgh in 1292 (the twentieth year of Abbot Richard London). This roll consists of twenty-two membranes, written on both sides. They

vary in length from 20 inches to 30 inches, and their average width is 11 inches. The writing (which was no doubt done in the scriptorium of the Abbey) is a beautiful specimen of thirteenth-century penmanship. The following are the compotuses contained in this roll (most of them complete): Scotere, Walecote, Turleby, Stowe, Warmington, Ayston, Oundle, Biggin, Stanwick, Irthlingborough, Kettering, Cottingham, Easton, the Hundreds of Navesborough, Polebrook, and Hoby; two returns of money collected from certain manors and paid to the constable of Rockingham Castle as 'Castle Guard Rent,' and very interesting returns of the quantities of corn and malt supplied for the use of the Abbot during the year, and similar returns of corn and malt supplied to the convent. These compotuses furnish the most minute details of the receipts and expenditure, and of the stock, etc., remaining in each of the above-named manors for the year 1292, and are rich in place-names, names of tenants, and examples of ancient local customs.

"In the year 1899 I published a transcription of the compotus of Kettering, with introduction, translation, and notes, which anyone desirous of gaining an idea of the nature and value of these returns may see in the library of the British Museum and of the Universities, etc. At the present time I am engaged in the preparation of the compotuses of Stanwick and Cottingham for publication in a similar form, but, being in my eightieth year, and the pecuniary results of the former venture not being very encouraging, it is probable this new undertaking may not be accomplished."

Towards the end of September two statues were placed on the new west façade of Hereford Cathedral. They represent St. Ethelbert and St. Thomas of Hereford, and are the gifts of the Duke of Newcastle and Miss Surtees Allnatt, of Hereford. They have been designed and executed by Mr. Fincher, sculptor, of Peterborough. They are partly reproductions of the mutilated effigy of King Ethelbert which is placed on a pedestal against the pier on the south side of the sacristy, and of the small figure of Sir Thomas de Cantelupe, which forms one of a group of mutilated figures over the tomb

of Sir Peter de Grandison against the north wall of the Lady Chapel.

Another large and well-preserved section of old London Wall has been revealed in the course of the excavations on the site of the new Sessions House in the Old Bailey. The foundations of it are a fragment of the original Roman masonry, while the higher courses are probably of mediæval origin. Recent discoveries in the Old Bailey, in Cripplegate Churchyard, and elsewhere have made it abundantly clear that whenever diggings are made on the site of London Wall considerable sections of its footings are to be found. Mr. Douglas Sladen wrote suggesting that "the stones should be numbered, and the buildings re-erected on some suitable site, such as the Embankment Gardens." This suggestion was, of course, quite impracticable. The wall *in situ* is very strong and massive, but it is not of solid masonry. It is an amalgam of stones and mortar, bound together with the characteristic brick tiles of Roman building. Such a wall can be taken down, but cannot be put up again. In the *Morning Post* of October 10, Colonel Prideaux made the much more feasible suggestion that the Corporation should place "some memorial, for purposes of identification, on the site of this and other fragments of the wall and bastions erected partly by the Romans *circa* 360 A.D., and partly at later periods in the municipal history of London." The interesting fragment remained exposed for several days, and was visited by many antiquaries. The work of demolition was proceeded with on October 10.

It may be of interest to note that an illustrated account of the recent opening of a barrow at Lockinghead Farm, two miles from the British Camp of Worle, near Weston-super-Mare, appeared in the *Daily Graphic* of September 22. The same journal, in its issue of October 9, had pictures of the Roman baths uncovered at Silchester. The *Times* of September 26 had a long article on the "Excavations at Naucratis."

We have been looking with much interest through the recent reports of the Oxford

Architectural and Historical Society. The Society is evidently thoroughly alive and doing very good work. A useful feature in the reports is the chronicling of the architectural changes which take place from time to time in Oxford. The record has some melancholy features, but is certainly well worth making and keeping up to date. In the report for 1902 we notice that a scheme for a joint publication, under the title of *Archæologia Oxoniensis*, by various societies in the counties of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire, was under consideration by a select committee. This seems an excellent idea, admirably calculated to prevent waste and overlapping both of publications and of effort. We trust it may be carried out.

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The Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., F.S.A., is editing the *Church Bells of Dorset* for the Field Club of that county. The first instalment will appear shortly.

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The Bristol Museum Committee have recently received from the Docks Committee a relic of interest which has come to light during the excavations at Avonmouth. The object referred to is a bronze dagger-blade or short sword, belonging to the Bronze Age. It measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and has two rivet-holes with the bronze rivets still in them. The haft to which it was riveted has perished, but traces of it remain upon the blade. A plain mid-rib runs down both sides to the point, which is still fairly sharp. The relic was found nearly 50 feet below the present level of the ground, in the fairway of what was once the North Channel, between Dumball Island and Avonmouth, but which is now silted up and forms part of the site of the new Royal Edward Dock. It was there found near the top of a bed of sand, upon which was the immense accumulation of mud and silt by which the filling up of the channel was effected. It had been thought quite probable that during the excavations some objects of the kind might be found, and it is satisfactory to know that this specimen will find its home in the civic museum.

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Apropos of the approaching conversion of the Lyceum Theatre into a music-hall, it

may be noted that Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen are to publish immediately Mr. Austin Brereton's *The Lyceum and Henry Irving*. This is a complete history of the famous theatre from its origin in 1772 down to the present day, and Mr. Brereton has been able to unearth some very curious details of its history, and many illustrations which have never appeared before. The book, which contains colour reproductions of Edwin Long's painting of Sir Henry Irving as Hamlet, and of Sargent's portrait of Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth, has a special chapter on the Sublime Society of Beef Steaks, which met at the Lyceum for sixty years, and which included many of the most noted men of the day among its members.

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Mr. Walter Rye sends us, under the head of "Vandalism at Norwich," a severe indictment of the Dean and Chapter of that city with regard to recent works and alterations. The photographic illustrations given by Mr. Rye are certainly impressive. We have not space to reproduce his statement in full, but the chief points, summarized, are: (1) the destruction of a great length of the fine massive flint wall fronting Bishopsgate Street, and enclosing the Lower Precinct, which is probably 600 years old, and its replacement by a row of red-brick villas of depressing appearance; (2) the cementing over by the Dean of a great piece of the interesting flint house in which he lives; (3) the permission of the use of the precinct wall opposite St. Helen's Hospital as an advertising station—a shocking eyesore; and (4) the retention of an ugly corrugated zinc fence abutting on the west front of the Cathedral. Mr. Rye notes and illustrates other changes in the city which are much to be regretted. Can the local archæological society do nothing to stop the frittering away of the charms of the delightful old city?

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Students and antiquaries, says the *Athenæum* of October 10, who have occasion to consult the manuscripts at the General Register House, Edinburgh, will regret to hear of the retirement of Mr. Matthew Livingstone, I.S.O., the Deputy-Keeper of Records. When Mr. Livingstone was appointed to the post in 1892, the contents of the Register House were almost unknown even to the officials. Now,

through Mr. Livingstone's energy and enthusiasm, the vast material has to a large extent been classified, and is thus more easily accessible. Among the loose material were found some hitherto unpublished letters of Dunbar the poet, Smollett, Sir Isaac Newton, Samuel Parr, and Archbishop Sharp. It is anticipated that an official handbook to the records will be issued in due course.

It is reported from Queen's College, Oxford, that in the course of works in connection with the installation of the electric light throughout the college it was found convenient to pass a cable through the crypt underneath the apse of the chapel, which was erected in the north-east corner of the great quadrangle in 1714. On opening the crypt it was found to contain on a stone rest a leaden casket, with the remains of the founder, Robert Eglesfield, chaplain and confessor to Phillipa, Queen of Edward III., from whom the college derives its name. Eglesfield died in 1349, aged forty-three, and was buried in the college chapel. Cut deep in the lead on the top of the casket are the words, "Reliquiæ fundatoris," a peculiarity being that the letter "d" is turned backwards. No date accompanies the inscription. In front were laid coffins of Provosts Brown, Fothergill, Collinson, and in a recess to the right on entering were the coffin of Provost Smith and the remains of Provost Haltom. The latter was buried under the old chapel in 1704, but his coffin was removed when a new chapel was built a few years later.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* of October 5 remarked that Professor Dagobert Schönfeld, of Jena, had just started on an expedition to the Sinaitic Peninsula. The Professor was to leave Cairo towards the end of the month. He left his caravan there, in charge of a servant, last year, after his return from a journey to the Soudan. He will begin his new explorations with a thorough investigation of the mountain district of the peninsula, and then proceed northwards, viâ Petra and Kadesh Barnea, to Hebron, endeavouring to determine the line of migration and the halting-places of the Israelites. It may be remarked, however, that sufficient proofs of the Israelites ever

having been in the Sinai Mountains proper are still wanting; and the attempt to fix their line of migration on the assumption that the chosen people did traverse this region might easily lead to wrong conclusions. The Professor hopes to terminate his expedition by a visit to Damascus.

We note with regret the death, on October 11, of Mr. Robert Scott Fittis, the well-known Scottish historian and antiquary. Among his works may be named *Sports and Pastimes of Scotland*, *Romantic Narratives from Scottish History and Tradition*, *Heroines of Scotland*, and *Ecclesiastical Annals of Perth to the Period of the Reformation*. Mr. Fittis owned a fine library, which has been bought by Mr. Carnegie for presentation to the Sandeman Public Library, Perth.

Messrs. Macmillan have just published two new volumes in Professor Courthope's history of English poetry. The first opens with a chapter on English poetry after the Spanish Armada, and comes down to the Restoration. Much of the second volume deals with Shakespeare, and the great event which his coming was in the history of English poetry. Those who immediately followed him are written about individually.

At a recent meeting of the Hawick Archaeological Society, the Rev. Professor Cooper, Glasgow, read a paper on "The Laird's Loft" in the parish churches, in the course of which he remarked that he wished to direct the attention of antiquaries to a series of monuments of Scottish manners and Scottish art in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which hitherto had received less consideration than it deserved. The Professor said that "Laird's Lofts" were found in three different situations in the church. There was what he considered the best situation, along the south wall of the chancel, but the more usual situations were either the east end, where they often filled the chancel, or an aisle struck out opposite the pulpit, whose usual place was the middle of a side wall.

At the Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, a fund is now being raised for the restoration of the north wall of St. Giles's Church, and for the purchase of a site for a statue of

Milton, the gift of Mr. Deputy Baddeley. The poet was buried here in 1674, in his father's grave, having died, according to the parish books, "of consumption, fourteen years after the blessed Restoration." Much of Milton's life was lived in this neighbourhood. In 1640 he was residing in "a pretty garden-house in Aldersgate Street," and to this abode, he being then thirty-five, brought his girl-wife, Mary Powell, in 1643. After sojourns in Barbican, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Charing Cross, and Petty France, the poet, now blind, settled in Jewin Street, where he married his third wife. For the last ten years of his life he lived in Artillery Walk, Bunhill Fields. St. Giles's Church already possesses a bust of Milton, placed there in 1793; and another tribute to his memory is to be found in the name of Milton Street, hard by, in which not everyone recognises the once notorious Grub Street.



Messrs. Methuen have in preparation for early publication an edition of each of the four Folios of Shakespeare, reproduced by photography from perfect copies. This will be the first time that the second, third, and fourth Folios have been reproduced. The Droeshout portrait will be given in each Folio. A thousand copies of each will be printed.



The Orpington Parish Registers.

BY J. RUSSELL LARKBY.

(Concluded from p. 309.)

THE following entry explains the dwarfed and mutilated appearance of the tower :

June 21, 1771. It is this day agreed with Thos. Field, of Chislehurst, to take down the tower of the aforesaid church 44 feet, to take down the lead, the bell, and the two floures, and all the timber work, and to select the square stones and Bricks from the rubbish, and to make good all the tiling that shall be damaged by taking down the tower for the sum of thirty three pounds, and to begin the aforesaid work on Monday the 24 June, 1771.

June 12, 1772. Item, it is this day agreed on to build on the foundations of the old tower with brick so far as shall be required to hang the bell, and build a steeple to be cord with shingles thereon and to be built by measure and value by any workmen to whom it shall be lett, as witness our hands the Day and date above written.

The work of the 1772 rebuilding can be seen on the tower in the form of hideous brick quoins ; if an old print can be trusted, the spire referred to was a fair specimen of the ordinary broach type. Another print older than the last shows the tower as embattled, and pierced by three lancet-shaped windows lighting the "two floures" removed in 1771.

In 1772 the old difficulty of indiscriminate relief money again came to the front, resulting in a vigorous resolution.

Oct. 4, 1772. Item, no poor person as Receives weekly pay shall be paid any longer than fourteen days from the date above except he she or they are in the poor house there to Reside (!) and to be Employed as the Inhabitants and Officers shall think proper to employ them in the aforesaid parish and if any poor family shall fall sick in the aforesaid parish they shall not be relieved any longer than one week or till a Vestry can be called to take or propose a method to provide for them as shall be necessary as witness our hands etc.

Oct. 18, 1772. Item, to appoint John Clark to keep the parish accounts in the room of Thos. Taylor who has declined that office.

Item, to find Bail till the next General Quarter session for Wm. Medhurst to Release him out of Bridewell.

On November 8 the sensible resolution with regard to relief money fell to the ground.

Nov. 8, 1772. Item, it is allowed of by us that those Persons who now are out of the Poor House and Receives weekly pay should have their pay as usual except further orders allow'd by Vestry.

In 1773 matters again took a fresh start in the question of relief, and a system of boarding out is mentioned.

Jany. 3, 1773. Memorandum. It is this day agreed at a Publick Vestry holden in the Parish Church of Orpington for and towards settling of the Poor of the said Parish now out of the workhouse at the following terms, viz. : That John Wesson doth agree to take and provide for his mother at eighteen pence per week allow'd him from the said Parish so long as she is able to keep his house. And on these considerations the s^d John Wesson shall be intitled to his Mothers Household Goods after her decease. And it is also agreed as above said that Mrs. Bristow, Dame Herrott, and Dame Stevens, shall have the sum of two shillings and sixpence per week each allow'd them from the

s^d Parish and also that Dame Wordman to be allowed from the same parish the sum of two shilling per week. And further also we agree to pay towards the relief of John Scrovins Children the sum of two shillings per week to Lady Day next, and the s^d John Scrovins the Father hath agreed to pay five shillings per week and the mother hath also agreed to pay one shilling per week and find them in cloathes as witness etc. More also. Memorandum, it is agreed and allow'd on that James Parkinson shall have the child that is at the workhouse home to his mother at eighteen pence per week. Also allowed a new Poor rate at sixpence in the pound full rents.

[Hitherto it had never been less than one shilling in the pound.]

So poor old Mrs. Wesson, after a long life, probably not one of the easiest, was offered a wageless home so long as she could keep house for her son, and when her poor old joints grew too crazy for manual labour that amiable individual had the option of turning her out of the house to again seek the charity of the workhouse. The register does not record that the said John Wesson was duly whipped as some slight recognition of his loving behaviour towards his mother.

The vestry next concerned itself with the unemployed.

Mch. 7, 1773. To allow the Overseer to get Jno. Hils a place, or an Apprenticeship as soon as conveniently can be gotten for him.

12 Apl., 1773. Item, to Nominate Collectors for the year ensuing for the land Tax and window lights.

May 23, 1773. To get some woman to nurse the wife of Jno Waller and to give the said Nurse the sum of four shillings per week.

But the wife of John Waller seems to have been far beyond the help of a nurse at four shillings per week, for on June 6, 1773, is :

To give John Waller a guinea towards the burial of his wife.

Soon after this the fabric of the church was again brought under consideration.

July 25, 1773. Item, it is this day agreed to build upon the old foundations of the tower a steeple of woodwork to be done in all respects according to the plan and proposals now given in the hands of the Churchwardens of the aforesaid parish from the hands of Henry Staples Carpenter of the parish of Bromley in Kent, and that the said Henry Staples doth agree to build upon the said old Tower in all respects to the Plan and Proposals given the Churchwardens of the above said Parish and that he the said Henry Staples is to have the timber now being upon the said Tower to be used towards building the said steeple and the said Henry Staples is to have the sum of one hundred and forty five pounds for building the steeple upon the Tower of the aforesaid Parish church and that the

said Henry Staples is to receive the sum of seventy seven pounds towards the payments above mentioned on Michaelmas day next, the remainder part at Lady Day next ensuing.

Mch. 5, 1775. Item, to allow of three guineas to be given to the choir of singers of this said Parish Church for to uphold the s^d choir.

June 4, 1775. To allow off some Shoes and stockings and shifts to be given to the children of W^m Simmonds having a large family.

The following is placed in the vestry minute-book instead of on the usual form for that purpose :

A copy of the late Examination of James Burston latly came into the parish of Orpington and are as follows.

9 Dec., 1775.

Surrey. This Examinant upon his Oath said that he rented and lived in a house in King Street in the parish of Saint Mary Rotherhithe in the said county of Surrey for one year and upwards at the yearly Rent of Ten pounds and never against any subsequent settlement and further saith he hath a wife named Jane and one child by his said wife namely James, aged five years.

Again the church fabric is considered in want of repair.

May 17, 1789. Item, to allow of the inside of the church to be whitewash'd and also the steeple to be Paint'd.

Oct. 6, 1793. Item, to allow of the north side of the church to be newript so far as it may be hereafter found necessary, and also the south west side to be repair'd so far as may be thought and found necessary.

June 27, 1806. Item, we do agree that the outsid of the church is to be closed in in a workman like manner; the sealing to be repaired, and the Body of the church Whitewashed, the buttress also to be Repaired, the holes to (be) stoped up, and the inside of the Porch repaired; to lay a flower; and billd a new chimley in the Vestry room.

Feb. 27, 1807. N.B. the north side of the church newript and half the south side also Vestry Room Flower'd and chimley made the Body of the church Butified.

After this date the entries in the vestry minute-book are devoid of interest.

The Registers of Burials date from 1561, but beyond exhibiting some beautiful sixteenth-century handwriting, the entries record nothing of note.

An entry dated 1645 throws out some suggestion of scandal in the village.

1645.

James Iden of Bearsted in the County of Kent the foure and twentieth of August after sermon ended did desire the congregation to take notice that he did declare Ann Masterson of Bearsted aforesaid to be his married wife.

A few entries culled from the pages of a later register of burials may be of interest.

1755. Elizabeth Cooper very antient, Nov. 28.

1759. Robert Hall aged 41 years a sermon preached, Dec. 9.

This, of course, refers to those useful institutions the village clubs, of which the village balls and slate clubs are descendants. Three entries of the year 1761 are of persons aged 83, 86, and 80, or an aggregate of 249 years.

1763. Thomas Morice aged 30 frozen to death on Pauls Cray Common, Jan. 23.

This entry has a painful interest, as it shows the wild and uncultivated character of the country, even at so late a date as 1763. Owing to the growth of Chislehurst and the increased facilities for travel, this common, though still attractive in parts, has lost much of its beautiful appearance.

1768. A poor travelling woman, Jan. 14.

1778. Thomas Green brot from Herrow on the Hill or thereabout, Mch. 10.

1779. Thos. Foakes brot from St. Pauls Cray with the Coroners Warrant having been suffocated in a tan pit.

1782. Aged 45 Eliza Jane wife of — Fever from over-heating herself, July 14.

1783. Walker commonly called Lord Walker, Dec. 16.

1786. Eliz Stevens found in Long Warren Chelsfield almost dead with cold (which she did not long survive) in a severe night, Jan. 7.

The district round Chelsfield is even now a very quiet and secluded one.

1791. Eliz. Lert from her Fathers at Broomhill aged 30 a Decline said to be married to John Walker tho' not generally believ'd.

1794. Susanna Hall wife of — Hall from Crofton Pound Gamekeeper and looker to — Cope Esq. Dropsy, Dec. 23.

The term "looker" is interesting, and is usually associated with the marshy and grazing districts of the county. A "looker" is a man who has the care of the cattle on an estate.

1795. Mary Lissney, as you go up Broomhill Aged 73, Oct. 10.

Aged 6 months Thos. Wall of Thos. and Anne of a watery head, Oct. 26.

Memorandum, that Mr. Edward Oddey of ye parish of Epping in ye county of Essex came this present 21 day of September, being ye feast of S. Matthew ann dom 1.703 and paid me three pounds to be distributed to ye poor of this parish that attend Common prayer at church a legacy left by ye honour-

able Mary Spinner distributed accordingly by me upon ye feast of St. Michail 1.703 in ye vestry after prayer

Thos. Watts Vicar.

April, 1688. Collected upon his Majesties Brieves for ye distressd Ffrench Protestants the sum of nineteen shillings and a penny paid in at ye visitation at Ffarningham May ye 6th to Mr. Constable receiver for Mr. Thos. Coxton.

In the earlier register are two other briefs for damage by fire.

1668, Orpington.

Read this 27 day of July and one shilling and tenpence was collected for the fyre of (?) in the County of Devonshire (damage £6.400 and upwards). F. Gay, by mee
John Smith.

1668.

Forwarded this 2 day of August a briefe, and three shillings was collected for the parish of Newport in the County of Salop, the damage is twenty three thousand nine hundred forty eight pounds and upwards.

F. Gay.

Forwarded by mee.

Although the earliest register bears the date 1561, the first actual entry is probably that dated *circa* 1600. This is suggested by the following title-page to the book :

ORPINGTON REGISTER.

This booke of Regester ensuinge | agreeth in all things with the origin'. | In testemonie whereof the minister | and churchwardens then beinge | haveinge diligently perused and exam | ined the same have [under every page?] subscribed according to the constitu | tions ecclesiasticall by the Archbus | hop, bushopes, and the rest of the | Clargie agreed upon and — ? | in the Convocation house in London | the fift day of October in the year | of our Lord God, 1597.

And in the yeare of the Reigne of the | moste renowned prince and soverain | lady Elizabeth by the grace of God | of England, France and Ireland | Quene, defendris of the Faith etc.

XXXIX.

And was afterwards by her majesties | regall authoritie approved and | confirmed under the great seale | of England |.

Commandynge all and every her | subjects of every severall parish to have the | same Register of all the mariages and | Christinings and burialles as had | been since the beginninge of her | Majesties reigne written in parchment | and the same to be kepte in | a cheste with three locks and | keys under her — ? bear | inge date the xviii january in the | yeare of her Greatious Reigne.

XL.

The earlier entries are of little interest, and are marked M., B., or C., in order to

denote marriage, burial, or christening. This awkward arrangement continued to 1600, when, to make matters worse, the initials were omitted, thus causing endless difficulty in searching. Under date 1620 the following quaint and interesting extract is written in a hand offering considerable difficulties in transcription :

1620.

Christopher Monckton bachelor of
Divinitie immediately succeeded
William Wood vicar of
Orpington in the said
Vicarage of
Orpington
being

initiated June the 12 instituted
October 31 and inducted
into the same Novemb.
the 9 all within
the year of grace
1620.

The said succeeding Vicar haveing
found this Register much neglected
has laboured inquisitivalie to
rectify the same, but
finding it a worke
too too intricate
and almost
impossible

was

enforced to beginne the rectification
thereof at his initiation ; the which
(in regard of his discontinuance
for some time by reason
of the universall ruine
of the whole Vicarage
house, not inhabitable
till wholly
repaired

and

that at his owne proper costes
and charges far exceeding his
present abilitie, yet in
short time performed
the same as was
urgentlie imposed
on him by
authoritie)
the

which rectification (I say) in
regard of his foresaid
(new ?) residence being

— ? — ? yet
by elaborate and
diligent enquire
he has (as
he said)
fully
performed
the same
and

whereas in the foregoing part of
this register the christenings
burials and marriages are
confusedlie intermixt,
causing difficultie
in the search
thereof
in

the following part they are all
disposed into such a distinct
order, as that the meanest
(if capable) may with
facilitie without
tedious search
instantly
find out
ye
same
for

each ensuing page is numbered by
figures, and in the whole thereof
ther are 70 the christenings
beginne at the next page
and so forth to page 31
the burials beginne
at page 31 and
so forth to page 61
the marriages
beginne at
page 61
and so
forth to
the end
in

your search then you may observe
whether christening, buriale, or marriage
in ther proper planes in ther
distinct yeares, and by ther
Christian names each
Christian name being
foremost sett downe
over which casting
your eies, you
may quicklie
run over
many years
for annie
name
and
so upon (wanting ?) annie
(name ?) you
may speedilie
find what
you would
have
Monckton

Thus in the year 1620 came a scribe who
“laboured inquisitivalie” to rectify the
writings of his forefathers, and again, some
280 years later, came another scribe with
paper and pencil, and he, too, “laboured
inquisitivalie” to transcribe the work
of that author who rightly and quaintly

2 T

remarked that the register was "confusedlie intermixt." With all due respect to the reverend author, it cannot be said that his writing in the register is any great improvement on that of his predecessor, and which induced him to compose and set forth for the benefit of posterity the quaint and interesting document above printed.

The house which was in "universall ruine" still exists, and although no longer the property of the Church, it is valuable as being one of the few pre-Reformation clergyhouses left to us; it is extremely picturesque, and affords an interesting example of domestic architecture of the latter part of the fifteenth century.



The Museum of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society at Devizes.

BY THE REV. E. H. GODDARD, M.A.

THE county of Wilts suffers archæologically, as in many other ways, from being divided into two separate districts by the intervention of Salisbury Plain, and from the apparent determination of the Great Western Railway Company to make it as difficult as possible for dwellers in the outlying parts of the county to reach either of their county towns, Salisbury or Devizes. The consequence is a want of union in county matters which is regrettable, but is apparently inevitable, and which shows itself, archæologically, in the establishment of the two museums—the one at Salisbury, the other at Devizes. Of these the Salisbury Museum is the better known from the fact that the famous Blackmore Museum of stone implements is attached to it, and from the greater number of visitors who are attracted by the existence of the cathedral to that city. But for anyone who desires to study the archæology of the county of Wilts especially, there is no place where he can do it so well as at the museum of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society at

Devizes. That society celebrated the jubilee of its formation at Devizes in the present year, and is now issuing an appeal for funds for the enlargement of its premises in Long Street. This enlargement has been gradually growing more and more necessary each year, and last year the Society acquired the adjoining premises, which will give ample room for extension, if the necessary funds for building for which it is now appealing can be obtained. Unhappily, however, Wiltshire has comparatively few wealthy residents, and the difficulty in obtaining money is much greater than it would be in many other parts of England. At present the four rooms of which its premises consist are simply crammed with objects of interest, many of which cannot be exhibited properly at all. And these objects are by no means those which meet the eye of the visitor to the average provincial museum. It is true that when you enter the rooms you find an Egyptian mummy on the left hand, and a dried New Zealander's head (and a very good one, too) on the right, and that the inevitable South Sea Island paddles and clubs meet your eyes upon the walls; but as soon as you have penetrated beyond the vestibule you will find, whether in the Antiquities Room, the Natural History Room, or the Library, scarcely anything that has not a right to be there as being connected in one way or other with the county of Wilts. For many years past, indeed, the committee have resolutely set their faces against allowing the museum to become the *omnium gatherum* of "curiosities" from all quarters of the earth that the local museum is too apt to be—some things which had no *locus standi* in a purely Wiltshire museum have been advantageously exchanged, whilst on the other hand, so far as funds and opportunity have permitted, every endeavour has been made to increase the really local collections.

The geological collections are very extensive, and contain many specimens which are remarkable or even unique, a fact largely due to the fostering care in past years of Mr. W. Cunnington, F.G.S., and other members of the family, to whom the museum owes so much in all its branches. There is a very fair collection of local birds, including many rarities, and a considerable herbarium, whilst

collections of eggs and butterflies are now being formed. The *Antiquary*, however, is not concerned with such matters as these, and we must get on to the antiquities, in which, indeed, the chief strength and pride of the museum lies. It is true that in the matter of stone implements Devizes has nothing to show in comparison with the magnificent Blackmore collection at Salisbury, or the almost equally extensive Northesk collection at Winchester, though neither of these is in any sense a local or even an English collection. And the Roman section, though it has many interesting things in it, is nowhere compared with the amazing collection from Silchester at Reading, or with the contents of other museums in counties whose Roman remains are more extensive than those of the county of Wilts. But if you desire to study the contents of the grave-mounds of the pre-Roman population of Southern Britain, you will find more in the way of cinerary urns, drinking and incense cups, of bronze daggers and awls, of buttons and bosses and beads of gold and amber and jet and shale at Devizes than all the other museums of the South and West of England—Exeter and Taunton, Salisbury and Southampton, Winchester and Reading, Bath and Dorchester—can show between them. Indeed, outside of the British Museum itself there is probably no such series of Bronze Age objects to be found anywhere in England as there is in the crowded Stourhead Room at Devizes. For it is the Stourhead collection formed by Mr. W. Cunnington, F.S.A., of Heytesbury, and Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the early part of the nineteenth century from the contents of the barrows of Salisbury Plain, that gives its special character to the headquarters of the Wiltshire Society, though even if that collection were left entirely out of count we should still have a series of these things which it would be hard to match from any of the neighbouring county museums. The Stourhead collection, after remaining in a somewhat neglected condition for many years at the house from which it takes its name, was removed on loan many years ago to Devizes, where it has remained ever since, having been purchased by the Wiltshire Archæological Society. Some years ago it was suggested that the British Museum would probably be

willing to purchase this collection from the local society for a good round sum, which might then be advantageously laid out in providing things to look at which would be more "educational" and better suited to the capacity of the provincials of Devizes. This was the British Museum point of view. The reply to this thoughtful suggestion was that the objects in question had never been out of the county for more than 2,000 years, and that so far as the Wiltshire Society was concerned they trusted they might not leave it for another 2,000 yet to come. Its present owners have so far justified their ownership by the careful arranging and labelling of the collection, and by the issue of a Catalogue in which every one of the 400 and odd objects contained in it is accurately and fully described, with 175 illustrations (from which the blocks illustrating this paper are taken), which may be obtained for 2s. 6d. at the museum; and it is intended, when funds permit, to continue the cataloguing of the exhibits not included in this collection.

Of *Paleolithic implements* the museum has a collection from the gravels of Milford Hill and Bemerton, near Salisbury—not very large in numbers, but containing first-rate specimens of the different types—and also a series from the newly-discovered site at Knowle Farm, Savername, illustrating the very curious and as yet unexplained polish on some of the flints from that locality.

In *Neolithic implements* of the more ordinary types the museum is not very rich. It has, however, some very fine specimens, notably two magnificent orange-coloured celts $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found with a third at Crudwell, in the north of the county; as fine examples of ground flint celts as any to be seen anywhere. A large celt of gray quartzite, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, is also said to have been found in Wiltshire.

In the Stourhead collection are two remarkably fine broad-bladed daggers of thin gray flint, beautifully flaked, found in barrows on Salisbury Plain; also two sets of arrowheads, with tangs and barbs, the latter on one specimen being of extraordinary length.

In this collection there are also several examples of fine and well-made perforated hammer axes of diorite (Fig. 1) and other

hard stones, found in barrows. There is also a remarkable object of gray-green nephrite found at Winterbourne Monkton, somewhat irregularly shaped and polished all over, which may have been a hammer, but is not perforated. Other interesting specimens are several sandstone whetstones with a hollow groove (Fig. 2)—the British Museum has



FIG. 1.

similar examples, also from Wiltshire—precisely similar to North American stones used for the rubbing down of arrow-shafts. These hollow-grooved whetstones seem not to have been found elsewhere. Of flint, quartzite, and sarsen rubbers, or mullers, some globular, some flat, rounded and keeled, there is a considerable series.

The *Bronze Age* people of Wiltshire seem to have been more advanced or richer than the people of the same period in other parts

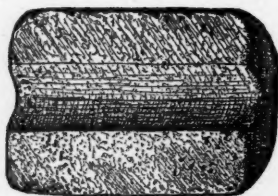


FIG. 2.

of England. At least, the Wiltshire barrows have yielded a larger proportion of gold ornaments and well-wrought bronze daggers, etc., than those which have been excavated elsewhere. The museum is not rich in the bronze looped and socketed spear-heads and swords which have been found frequently in other parts of England, though there is a good specimen of the latter and three of the former from various localities in the county. But in the Stourhead collection alone there

are no less than forty daggers and knives found in the barrows, more than thirty awls,



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

seven bracelets, ten celts or chisels, and a razor. And in addition to these there are



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

several other daggers found in recent years, notably a very fine tanged flat-headed spe-

cimen recognised as of the earlier type of dagger, found with a slate wristguard, in a barrow at Roundway, and measuring 10 inches in length. There is also another remarkable example from Winterbourne Bassett, a narrow pointed blade with three *iron* rivets,



FIG. 7.

resembling the daggers found in Switzerland and other countries rather than the ordinary British weapons. There is also a "razor" and a curious small narrow-bladed chisel found on Beckhampton Downs.

The daggers in the Stourhead collection

retaining the rivets by which they were attached to the handle. In addition to these fine weapons others deserve a word of description. One of these has a very broad flat, plain blade, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length (Fig. 4), and when found with a cremated interment in a barrow at Brimmerston, retained its wooden handle. This, however, on exposure to the air fell to pieces, but not before it had been drawn, and it has been carefully reproduced, with its thirty bronze rivets and the original bone pommel in position. Another remarkable weapon is a flat, thin-pointed blade measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with six rivets and a small tang, of which the handle, when found, was covered with a most curious "mosaic" of extremely minute gold pins. Of this work, unhappily, only a small fragment has been preserved. An example of unusual duck-billed form may perhaps have been formed from a rapier ground down.

Of the awls, one (Fig. 5) remains in its well-made bone handle, and two others have portions of their wooden handles still adhering to them.

Another handled implement to be noticed is the very small tanged chisel (Fig. 6), $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, in its handle of stag's horn, still perfect. This came from a barrow near Everley.

A curious bronze object from a barrow at

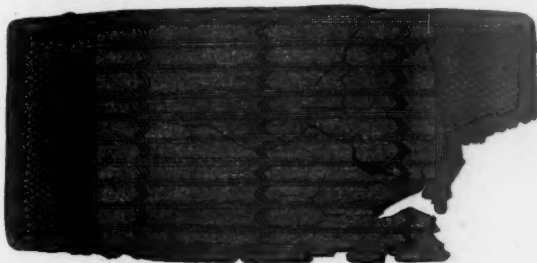


FIG. 8.

itself vary from small thin triangular flat knife-blades, only an inch and a half or a couple of inches in length, to powerful weapons, thickened in the centre of the blade and with sharp points, beautifully made (Fig. 3), ornamented with indented lines and minute dots on the surface, and still

Wilsford is that here figured (Fig. 7)—a fork with three links of chain attached to it, and characteristic Bronze Age hatching round the opening in the centre. As to its use no one has yet made even a plausible conjecture.

Of gold ornaments of Bronze Age date the

collection comprises some twenty-six specimens, including eleven beads or buttons formed like a minute drum of thin cylinders

doubt originally formed over a core of wood or lignite. From a barrow at Normanton came another series of objects, including

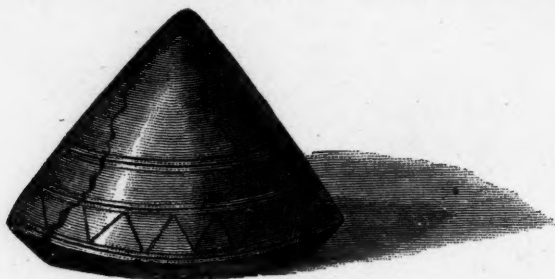


FIG. 9.

of gold, perforated at the side, with two holes, and closed at the ends with lids. These, with many of the other gold objects here mentioned, were found in the very rich barrow

another conical boss, a pair of earrings (?) discs of red amber set in borders of thin gold

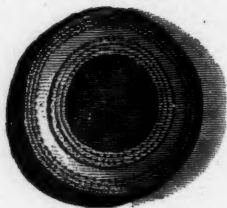


FIG. 10.

at Upton Lovel. Amongst these were the ornament of thin gold leaf, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long (Fig. 8), originally covering a wooden plate ;



FIG. 12.

(Fig. 10), a bronze ornament in the shape of a pair of horns (Fig. 11), plated with gold ; a disc of bone, covered with gold leaf ; a very



FIG. 11.

the large conical boss of lignite (Fig. 9), covered or plated with thin gold, and two gold "boxes" with conical lids, also no

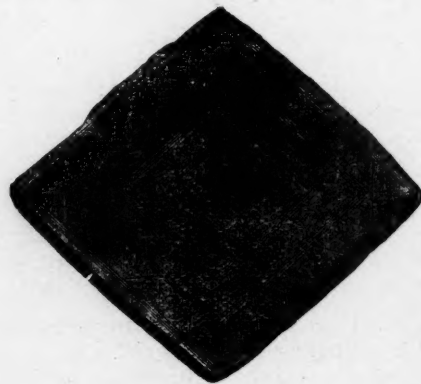


FIG. 13.

singular small bronze blade set in an amber handle (Fig. 12), bound with gold bands ;

and a couple of well-made gold beads. Three other gold ornaments were found in another burrow at Normanton, two of them lozenge-shaped plates of thin gold (Fig. 13), the third a plate of gold with a hook attached, possibly some portion of the sheath of the dagger with the handle of gold-pin mosaic mentioned above.

A circular object of thin gold leaf, pierced with two holes in the centre, and with a roughly engraved cross-shaped decoration, was probably an ornament for attachment to the dress.

(To be concluded.)



Notes from the Nile, 1902.

By JOHN WARD, F.S.A., OF BELFAST.

II. A PREHISTORIC CEMETERY—GIRGEH—ABYDOS.

WE had a strange experience of weather for Egypt, which is generally supposed to be a rainless land—overcast sky, heavy rain for an hour, intense cold (at least, so it seemed by contrast with last week's almost tropical heat), and, what I have not seen in Egypt before, dew at night. This freak of the Egyptian meteorological department was a curious state of affairs, but has passed away, and the sky is blue as lapis-lazuli, the hills orange-brown again, and the strip of golden green along the banks as brilliant as before. All the time, however, we had a good north wind, and our great sails were well filled, and we made great progress.

We anchored opposite an ancient cemetery of some long-lost city. There are no ruins near, but, as the ancient burial-place covers about a square mile of rocky desert, with majestic cliffs of warm brown-tinted limestone rising behind, which are perforated with thousands of tomb-chambers, there must have been a great and populous city somewhere near. After climbing up the bank of stepped Nile mud, and walking through fields of onions, beans in blossom, and wheat already a foot high, we emerged on the desert margin. Here were hillocks

of rotten limestone rock, pierced with pits—horizontal, vertical, and angular—all leading to tombs underneath. Crowds of native workmen and boys were hiving about like bees, coming down the slopes with panniers full of rubbish, and returning by another ascent to refill their baskets. Clouds of fine white dust rose up like smoke. Among the crowd a nice-looking gentleman was soon found, who is a distinguished professor of Harvard University, U.S.A. A rich American lady has obtained permission to dig for antiquities in this district, and the professor and his assistants are directors of the works.

All that they find is submitted to the Egyptian authorities, and can be detained for the Cairo Museum; all that is not so kept they can carry off to America.

They have opened many thousand tombs. These are so enormously ancient that they are certainly mainly prehistoric. Every shaft had at least one interment in it; some had several. Most of them had no inscriptions whatever, but in some cylinders and scarabs were found, with inscriptions so old that it will require great study to decipher their meaning. Most of the remains are mere skeletons, and have never been mummified. These are generally found lying on their side, their face to the east, their knees drawn up to their chins. I remarked that nearly all of the poor old skulls still possessed excellent teeth.

In some of these primitive burials were found exquisitely-formed alabaster dishes and vases, not turned in the lathe, but exquisitely wrought by hand. In one tomb were found several engraved cylinders of hard black stone, inscribed with characters as yet unread. The date of these may be about 5,000 B.C. But in yet another tomb a cylinder of solid gold was found, and in a golden case. Nearly all the tombs had been tunnelled into by robbers thousands of years ago, but in a few cases the thieves of old had left something behind for the thieves of to-day. Many of the tombs were of the sixth dynasty (5,000 years ago), and in some of these the older occupants were expected to make room for the deceased of the eighteenth dynasty (3,500 years ago). These later interments were generally in stout wooden coffins, and contained mummies at full

length, with beads and scarabs in some cases, which told their date. The wood was quite sound, and of sycamore-tree, such as still grows in the country. Few of these coffins had inscriptions, but in the chambers stone steles were often found, with the name of the deceased. In one tomb a fine papyrus was discovered; the owner had it buried beside him that he might peruse it at his leisure in the future state. It was a portion of the Egyptian Bible, the *Book of the Dead*. Many of the larger tombs had façades built of brick, with one or two chambers outside the rock-cut portion. Others were closed by hut-shaped erections over the mouth of the shaft, and it was very extraordinary, on descending one of these shafts, to see several lateral chambers cut in the crumbling rock, each with its ghastly occupant, placidly lying on the side, its hand up to its head, or else with the knees drawn up to the chin.

But the most curious style of burial, and one that has never been seen before, I was told, is the following: Numbers of boxes were found, especially in the northern part of the huge cemetery, about 3 feet by 2 feet, and 9 inches deep. In each of these there was found a complete adult skeleton. How the ancient folk were doubled up into such small space passes belief, and yet they had been boxed up with the flesh on their bones. Some similar boxes were found, but made of red baked clay.

But we have had enough of these gruesome details, so I will tell how we climbed up higher, and found that the professor and his pretty young wife had built a long range of brick huts to house themselves, their friends, and their treasure-trove. Here we were regaled with tea and excellent cake and pleasant conversation. The situation of this little colony of scientific body-snatchers was well chosen: An elevated terrace of rocky debris, looking down on the vast cemetery below, the surface for a mile and more pitted with tomb shafts. Beyond that the cultivated strip, now of emerald brilliancy, and the wide Nile flecked with many white-sailed boats; further still, a wide stretch of cultivated land, encircled by the mountains of the Libyan Desert. Behind us a semi-circle of perpendicular yellow cliffs, pierced

with innumerable portals of tombs of the nobles and magnates, while below reposed the ordinary mortals who had inhabited the lost city for a period covering at least three thousand years. Above, the azure of Egypt's usual blue, the clouds of yesterday being dispersed. We have got our proper climate back again.

January 8, 1902.

Girgeh is the Coptic for George, the patron saint of ancient Christian Egypt (as he is of our own British Empire). This is still a great Christian district; and, as I have already said, the Copts are the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, all of whom were Christians before the Moslem invasion. Girgeh is one of the most picturesque towns on the Nile, as seen from the river. When we land we find the town rather a dirty place, with narrow streets. But it is a place of well-to-do people, and nearly all are of the Christian faith. Since the laws are made equal for all sects, the industrious Christians flourish, and the Mohammedans gradually disappear.

We knew of great antiquarian discoveries in the Western Desert, ten miles away, and secured donkeys for the journey. Our way led through richly cultivated fields in the brilliant green of spring. The fields were crowded with men, women, and children, and with many donkeys, camels, buffaloes, and oxen; also flocks of black-haired sheep, with many lambs. Herds of picturesque goats and kids were tended by the women and children, and many shelters of dhowra stalks sheltered families and animals, for the distances are too great to return to town at night. So where there is pasture for cattle the families who tend them at this season live an *al-fresco* life. The little groups were most picturesque, all comfortable-looking, well-fed, and well-clothed. Nobody looked at us from morn till night. We never heard the word "backsheesh," and we never saw a beggar; for this district is unvisited by tourists. Wherever they go, the natives become demoralized, and one is pestered with demands for backsheesh, or worried by "antica" vendors. For the last five miles we rode through fields of beans in blossom, the scent of which is very agreeable. It was a brilliant sunny morning, and a pleasant

breeze came off the distant Libyan Hills. In due time we arrived at the desert, two hours of quick riding for donkey travel. Then we had to cross the desert, and found our friends. By good luck they were coming to meet us, although we were not expected for some days. Alone in the wide waste of sand, any white face is welcome, and we, as members of the Egypt Exploration Fund, were warmly received. That day a promising tomb had been found, and we were taken to see the first excavations.

There was no city here. The numerous cemeteries along the desert margin are all supposed to have been peopled from the ancient city called This, the beginning of such things in Egypt. Menes, the first King, was from This, and there was a long line of Thinite Kings. But the city is lost; no one knows where it was exactly, though its cemeteries are on both sides of the Nile, at intervals, for ten miles. The tomb we went to see was, like the others I will briefly describe, a mastaba, which is a very ancient mode of burial, much earlier than either pyramids or rock-hewn sepulchres. The earliest are made of sun-dried brick, and are parallelograms of close compact structure, with sloping sides, and from 10 to 30 feet high, and seem gradually to have been increased in height, and led to the invention of the pyramid.

Our host, Mr. Garstang, explained the nature of the tomb he was working at, and showed us heights and hollows in the desert plain which, he believed, would disclose other tombs when the sand was cleared away.

We then started to walk across the desert to the scene of last year's work. Mr. Garstang had been excavating for the Egypt Exploration Fund, and his work for the season was nearly done. But he had often viewed with curiosity an old mass of brickwork about 200 feet by 50 feet and 25 feet high standing up in the desert sands. It was said to be a Coptic convent in ruins; but other travellers named it a Roman fort. Mr. Garstang had other ideas, and thought it ancient Egyptian work. So he turned his men and boys on it, and found an entrance, cleverly hidden. This led down by stepped passages for a length of 94 feet, and then

there was a descent into the earth for 54 feet more. The steps were covered with beautiful alabaster bowls and vases, and pottery objects of the greatest antiquity—third dynasty work, about 4,200 B.C. These had been votive offerings at the shrine of the deified King entombed within. The King's chamber, deep beneath the centre of the mastaba, had been robbed in Roman times, and its contents burned. These early marauders had effected their entrance by a tunnel from the outside. Mr. Garstang reached it by clearing out the original passages, which were in several places arched over with true vaults of brickwork. It was a very risky process to penetrate into the tomb chamber. The horizontal passage had been blocked up with bricks and liquid Nile mud, which had set like concrete. In order to prevent ingress to the tomb, five shafts had been made from the summit, reaching the bottom passage. Each of these was provided with a portcullis of stone. One of these measures 19 feet by 12 feet. These were dropped from above after the interment was made, and thus the entrance was sealed in five places. Mr. Garstang had to burrow under or round these, and it was dangerous work, for the sand kept pouring in like water. Any moment the roof might fall. Besides all this, gold or treasures might have been found, and Mr. Garstang did not trust all his men. He was the only European there, so he sat on the steps, his revolver in his hand, to "encourage" them, and went down, step by step, as they advanced their work. There was nothing left within but the King's skeleton. But many wine-jars lay about, each bearing the royal occupant's title, so the adventurous explorer had added a new name—Neter-Khet (4012 B.C.)—to the royal lists.

I need not give detailed descriptions of the three other tombs found by Mr. Garstang; one of them contained the bones of a giant, Hen-Knecht by name. He is a historical personage mentioned by Manetho, and was supposed to be mythical, but his bones are now in Cairo for all the world to see, after being hidden for 6,000 years.

We had fine wind and lovely weather, and progressed next day as far as Baliana, whence we rode through rich fields (there and back fifteen miles) to Abydos, where Sety's

magnificent temple is visited by all Egyptian Nile tourists. Here Professor Petrie has been at work for several seasons, and has made wonderful discoveries. His quarters have been moved this year, and we had to seek him about a mile from Sety's temple. We got a warm welcome from the explorers. They have been only a month at work, but great progress has been made, and, if Professor Petrie discovers all he expects, this season should even surpass the last. There are in this great cemetery the ruins of buildings and tombs from 7,000 years before our era. At one time there must have been temples without number. All these have been ruined save Sety's splendid fane. But the explorers hope to find their foundations, and to unravel the lost plan within the teineno of the great Temple of Osiris, which has not been seen for 3,000 years. The walls of this enclosure are about a mile square, and still standing, although of sundried brickwork of the early empire in most part. We were hospitably entertained by our hosts in their modest huts. From what we saw and heard, the subscribers to the Egypt Exploration Fund will reap great benefits from this year's work. All this labour is the fruit of voluntary subscribers of £1 per annum, and it certainly is profitably spent for the members by these unselfish workers.



The British Section of Antonine's Itinerary.

BY THE REV. CANON RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.

VIII.

AS we are only just entering on Iter IX., it will be as well to repeat the mileage from the last article :

Item a Venta Icinorum Londinio	mpm. cxxviii.
Sitomago	mpm. xxxii.
Combretonio	mpm. xxii.
Ad Ansam	mpm. xv.
Camoloduno	mpm. vi.
Canonio	mpm. viiii.
Cæsaromago	mpm. xii.
Durolito	mpm. xvi.
Londinio	mpm. xv.

Having vindicated, I hope, the claim of Norwich to be *Venta Icinorum*, I proceed to the next station, *Sitomagus*, another subject of controversy. Reynolds's choice, Stowmarket, may be dismissed as throwing out the mileage of the stages and of the total. No one, so far as I can find, has followed him. There must have been a considerable deflection eastward or westward, and the latter is the earlier view, that of Sir Thomas Browne, Camden, and Gibson. Desirous of etymological help, Camden accommodated the river Thet with an alternative name, Sit, thus connecting Thetford with *Sitomagus*. Gibson, though adopting the location, conclusively upsets the derivation. Doubtless, in itself, Thetford would suit well enough, but there is the evidence of Peutinger's *Tabula* against it, for *Sinomagi* and *Convetni* (the depraved forms of *Sitomagus* and *Combretonium*) are intended to be placed near the coast, each with a mileage XV. attached to it.

Mannert and Lapie, apparently, were convinced by the *Tabula*, placing *Sitomagus* at Southwold and Saxmundham respectively, very fair guesses for those without local information. Neither town, however, can lay much claim to consideration. For many centuries the former was only a chapelry to Reydon, and the latter does not afford sufficient deflection to account for the distance towards London. No location seems more reasonable than Dunwich, renowned in early ecclesiastical days, with a mint of its own at one time, fortified against Robert, Earl of Leicester, by Henry II., but the greater part swept away in Elizabethan days, as Camden puts it, "by a private pique of Nature." Ichnography will be found to favour the connection of Dunwich with Norwich on one side, and with Burgh, near Woodbridge, on the other, while the claimed "intermittently straight road" through Earl Soham, Peasenhall, and Weybread will be found very intermittent indeed, and otherwise without trace of Roman origin.

The stage with which we are dealing is only thrice exceeded in length in the British Section of Antonine. Two thirty-five mile stages have come under our notice in the obscure Iter V.; and in the last route we shall have a thirty-six mile course in West Dorset and East Devon, and these alone

exceed the thirty-two miles between *Venta Icinorum* and *Sitomagus*. And, in addition to its length, the way could not have been easy or pleasant. Three rivers, of no great magnitude truly, but liable to floods—the Tase, the Wanney (or Waveney, as it is now called), and the Blyth—had to be forded. On the west lay the old forest on the boulder clay, which in some parts extended over the sea side also; nor were the lighter lands free from thicket and scrub, good cover for plundering bands. Also, the road, as far as record goes, was “no thoroughfare,” no way entering Norwich, save this, being named in Antonine.

Ber Street and Bracondale take us to Trowse, through the Conisford or King's Ford Ward. The very name of the crossing, Trowse, reminds us of the Welsh Traws, derived from Trajectus. I am inclined to think that the route was by Bergh Apton—where there is a small earthwork—Mundham, and Thwaite, to Belsey Bridge, near which little crossing, in September, 1862, some poor specimens of urns were found.

The passage of the Waveney must have been fixed by Nature from the days of primeval man. Narrowness of marsh and shallowness of bed combine at what is known now as Wainford in a remarkable manner. The first is caused by a twofold patch of alluvial gravel called Pirnough Street. There can be no doubt as to the origin of the name of Wainford. The Hundred called Wangford cannot take its name from the village in Blything Hundred. It is called *Wanneforda Hundret* in Domesday Book, and in old maps this spot is called *Wanneford*. The ford, being a place of common concourse, would be convenient for a Hundred-mote.

Early in August, 1889, I examined the southward course between this ford and the church of Ilketshall St. John's. The old road ran to the east of the present malthouses, and here, in 1856, Roman coins were found. Since my visit two more were discovered in 1893: one of Philip the Arabian, and one of T. Antoninus Pius, with a flint arrow-head.

Leaving the valley, there runs southward a water course road, probably lying west of the Roman track. Reaching the plateau, we find a well-defined double elbow, the middle about 50 yards long, a dead level, at right angles to the general direction of the road,

arranged for a good rest before or after working a bad hill. This is described in deeds as Wangford Street. Then we have another double elbow before the little stream at Ilketshall St. John's, where the road bears the high title of Stone Street, a really fine causeway, the course of which is very straight to the fork at the little inn called the Triple Plea, where the parishes of Halesworth and Spexhall join. Here lately was found a little silver Trajan, now in my hands, and as I write a similar Lucius Verus comes in from Dunwich.

Passing over further detail,* I regard the course to Dunwich as by Holton and Blythford, and so over the heaths to Dunwich, where there is a sharp turn to the south-west, the way running by Westleton, Fordley, and Saxmundham to Burgh, though not easy to identify. At Farnham the churchyard stands in a little camp, about twenty-five passus square. The vallum is visible in places, and there are a few suspicious bricks in the north wall of the church. The Thetford theory, helped by etymology, naturally induced Camden to place *Combretonium* at Brettenham, in West Suffolk, but there seems to be little or no evidence of occupation. Later commentators—Reynolds, Mannert, Lapie—took respectively Stratford St. Andrew, Woodbridge, and Ipswich. But measurements indicated Burgh, near Woodbridge. When I pointed this out in 1889, I had no idea of the success which would have crowned the operations of the Woodbridge Field Club at Castle Field in Burgh, too ample for our space. Stratford St. Andrew, between Dunwich and Burgh, is the first paved ford to be crossed. Fifteen miles from Burgh, and after crossing the Ore at Marlesford, we reach the second, Stratford St. Mary, the *Ad Ansam* of Lapie, and of most men since his days. Of the three derivations of *Ad Ansam*—at the Market, at the Buckle, at the Creek—the first is confirmed by the existence of Chipping Hill, hard by, and seems the most probable; the second is suggested by the union of ways, represented very roughly in the *Tabula*; the third by one of the meanings of the French *anse*. Now another problem awaits us: the relations of *Camolodunum* of Iter IX. and *Colonia* of Iter V. Each is fifty-two miles

* See *Archæologia*, xlvii. 9.

from London, yet from *Cæsaromagus* there is a difference of three miles. *Camolodunum* is twenty-one miles off, *Colonia* twenty-four. That the two were practically one may be inferred from the union of the names in the two places in which they occur in the Annals of Tacitus (xii. 32; xiv. 31), but the view of Prebendary Scarth and others, that the former was the British town, and the latter its Roman offspring, is highly probable.

My friend Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A., whose local knowledge and sound judgment are well known, traces the Roman road through the Decuman gate at the top of Balkern Hill, the Grammar School playground, West Lodge Road (near which the grand memorial of the centurion, M. Favonius, was discovered), and the back of Lexden Heath. He gives good reasons for not regarding the present site of Lexden as the old British town, suggesting the extensive earthwork at Stanway. For the minute detail I would refer the reader to his paper.

Stanway village brings us to the modern London road, which, for aught we know to the contrary, may be mainly along the line of our Itinera.

Canonium, marked *Caunonio* in the *Tabula*, with a mileage VIII., is placed by Reynolds at Canewdon, not far from Rochford, certainly to be recommended only from the first syllable of the name. Mannert and Lapie are for Kelvedon, not far enough from *Camolodunum*. The position of Witham seems more suitable, and Roman brick is mentioned as in the wall of the parish church, but I do not feel myself on safe ground. *Cæsaromagus*, as I noted in my fifth article, is doubtless the station marked *Baromaci* in the *Tabula*, with a mileage XII., corresponding to this Iter. Billericay, with its discoveries, is an important suggestion, and its lying off the present road would account for the extra three miles between it and London, which distinguishes Iter IX. from Iter V. The present town is, however, too far from Witham, but the exact site may be sought in the vicinity. Hence we travel by *Durolitum*, about three miles east-north-east of Romford, over the third of the paved fords, at Stratford-le-Bow, to London.

Warwick Castle and its Earls.*

SO much has been written, good, bad, and indifferent, about Warwick Castle, and we are all so well acquainted with the realities or the representations of this prince of feudal homes, that to some it may be almost a weariness to learn that two new volumes of considerable size have just been published on this well-worn theme. But any such feeling, however, could not fail to be immediately banished from the minds of those who take up these two beautiful volumes, for the originality and sustained brightness of the letterpress fully equals the attractiveness of the typography and illustrations.

Lady Warwick has undoubtedly had, from her position, special facilities and opportunities for writing such a work as this, but at the same time the whole book displays rare and discriminating industry, combined with much literary skill and a happy power of diction. The title of the work, to be precise, might almost with advantage have been turned round, for it is in the first place a chronicle of the Earls of Warwick, the account of the castle and its various rebuildings, changes, and embellishments, being cunningly interwoven into the different sections of the narrative. "Warwick," as is said by the late Mr. Clark in his standard work on military architecture, "was one of the greatest and far the most famous of the Midland castles—famous not merely for its early strength and later magnificence, but for the long line of powerful Earls, culminating in the King-maker, who possessed it and bore its name."

In the Conqueror's days the strong Saxon burh on this site was materially strengthened, but it was not, probably, till later than his times, in the twelfth century, that a walled castle of stone was erected. Of the Norman castle but little remains; it can be traced in part of the curtain wall adjoining Guy's Tower, and in the basement of the undercroft by

* *Warwick Castle and its Earls*. By the Countess of Warwick. With 2 photogravure plates and 172 illustrations. London: Hutchinson and Co., 1903. 2 vols., 8vo., pp. xvi, xv, 882. Price 30s. net. We are indebted to Messrs. Hutchinson for the loan of the blocks that illustrate this notice.

the riverside. During the period when the Beauchamps were Earls of Warwick the castle was materially enlarged, strengthened, and almost entirely rebuilt in what is



CÆSAR'S TOWER.

generally termed the Edwardian style. They erected the long undercroft with the hall and chapel, the gatehouse, and the curtain walls with their great defensive towers. Cæsar's Tower was built about 1350, and Guy's, which was the last, in 1394. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and brother of the Earl of Warwick, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, upon whom she heaped untold wealth, spent the then huge sum of £60,000 on restorations and improvements of the Castle of Kenilworth; but his brother of Warwick had a comparatively small income, and only effected certain limited improvements when the Queen visited him at Warwick in 1572.

The embellishing and rebuilding of much of Warwick Castle was left to Fulke Greville,

who was much appreciated by James I. The King gave him the then much-ruined castle in 1605, and between that date and the King's visit in 1617 he had spent £20,000 in improving the buildings and grounds and providing rich furniture. The castle in its main features is now much the same as it was left by Fulke Greville. He was a man of considerable taste for the time in which he lived. Not a few of the nobility and men of means in the days of Elizabeth and James ruthlessly swept away ancient houses or historic castles to make room for palatial homes of English Renaissance, new throughout from chimney-top to basement; but Warwick Castle is a most happy exception, considering its continued occupation. As Mr. Clark has justly said:



BATTELEMENT STEPS.

"Warwick, so remarkable on many accounts, is especially so for the skilful manner in which it has been made suitable for modern habitation without materially obscuring its

ancient parts." George Greville, the second Earl of Warwick of the house of Greville, was a great virtuoso, and during the time of his holding the title (1773-1816) did much for the embellishment of the castle and the improvement of the estate. The discovery of a most valuable bed of coal on the property provided him with the necessary funds. The pictures, marbles, and furniture that he provided were not only exceedingly valuable, but of rare merit. The most celebrated and priceless work of art of his collection is the great "Warwick Vase," for which he built a special conservatory; it is an

vast and priceless collections were rescued from the flames, and were mostly restored to their original positions after the damaged portions had been rebuilt.

The illustrations of this volume are admirable, numerous, and varied. Besides beautiful photographic reproductions of almost every part of the castle and facsimiles of old views, there are many copies of pictures of the Earls and their kinsfolk, as well as of charters and seals. A particular charm about the details of Warwick Castle is the number of relics associated with famous individuals. For instance, the breastplate of Guy Beau-



CROMWELL'S HELMET.

exquisitely carved marble of the fourth century B.C., found in a lake at Tivoli.

A sad disaster befell this old historic pile in December, 1871. The writer, in common, doubtless, with not a few of his readers, well remembers the feeling of consternation and dismay with which, on December 4, he read the headline in the daily papers, "Great Fire at Warwick Castle," for every one of taste and historic feeling cannot but take an almost national interest in this castle, although private property. The great hall and several of the apartments on the river front were gutted; but though not a few works of art perished, and others were much injured by fire or water, the majority of the

champ, Earl of Warwick; part of the armour of the Black Prince; the mace of the King-maker; a saddle and a viol of Queen Elizabeth; Oliver Cromwell's helmet; Prince Rupert's trumpet; and Izaak Walton's marriage-chest, all form part of this catholic collection, and they are all illustrated in this work. There are some good and useful pedigrees at the end of the second volume; almost the only thing missing—it is a rather serious omission in so thorough a book, and ought to be remedied in a second edition—is a plan of the castle, which might with advantage be hatched according to the dates of the component parts.

The general scheme of the book, upon

which there is only space to comment in the briefest manner, is to follow up the fortunes of the five great families that successively held the title of Earls of Warwick, namely,



PRINCE RUPERT'S TRUMPET.

the houses of Beauchamp, Neville and Plantagenet, Dudley, Rich, and Greville. These are all brought before us after a vivid fashion, the salient points of their lives being strikingly presented, with powerful and singularly

fair criticisms of their respective lives and influence. The least noteworthy group, so far as national history is concerned, is that of the house of Rich, and yet Lady Warwick manages to invest this part of her story with singular interest. The founder of the Rich family, Lord Chancellor Rich (149-61567), was an odious and unscrupulous time-server and mean tool of Henry VIII. and Cromwell; he was a bad and cruel man, as Lady Warwick fully admits. But some of his name were cast in a very different mould. Mary Rich, Countess of Warwick, who died in 1678, was a most remarkable woman, of a kind heart and of the deepest piety, genuine but narrow-minded, in days of much licentiousness. Of her life and actions Lady Warwick writes several chapters of fascinating interest. She naively admits that Mary Rich "was really a very interesting woman, though one cannot help feeling that one would rather not have seen too much of her"; but, all the same, the writer has a keen appreciation of her manifold merits, concluding that "it was a beautiful life and a beautiful death for those who have the sympathy and the imagination to see it."

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



Rackstrow's Museum.

BY G. L. APPERSON.

MANY exhibitions and shows have been held from time to time in Fleet Street and the neighbourhood, but of none, probably, save Rackstrow's Museum, could it be said that the name of the proprietor had been enshrined in two English classics. A freak of fortune has bestowed that honour upon Mr. Rackstrow.

He appears in Lamb's *Essays of Elia*; and in Boswell's *Life of Johnson* figures in a curious relation to the lexicographer. In the course of his London life Johnson was once drawn to serve in the militia, the trained bands of the City of London, and his Colonel was Mr. Rackstrow. Johnson did not serve in person—it is difficult to imagine him in

uniform practising the goose-step—but he went so far as to provide himself with a sword and belt and musket, which warlike accoutrements Boswell says he had seen hanging in the great man's closet. The allusion in *Elia* is more casual. Lamb for a while wrote paragraphs of a humorous kind in the *Morning Post*, and in his essay on "Newspapers Thirty-five Years Ago" recalls how he was transferred from the office of the *Post*, by change of property in the paper, "to the office of the *Albion* newspaper, late Rackstrow's Museum, in Fleet Street." "What a transition," exclaims Lamb, "from a handsome apartment, from rosewood desks and silver inkstands, to an office—no office, but a *den* rather, but just redeemed from the occupation of dead monsters, of which it seemed redolent—from the centre of loyalty and fashion to a focus of vulgarity and sedition!" This took place at the beginning of the nineteenth century, but Lamb's connection with the office established in the former quarters of Rackstrow's Museum did not last long, for the *Albion* died in August, 1801.

Rackstrow opened his show at 197, Fleet Street, about the year 1736. In those days every shop, whatever might be the commodities dealt in, had its sign, so Rackstrow, who was a stone-cutter by trade, and who claimed a scientific value for his medley collection, put the head of Sir Isaac Newton over his door by way of a sign.

Rackstrow was also a dabbler in scientific experiments. In 1748 he printed a pamphlet of seventy-six pages with a very long title, beginning, "Miscellaneous Observations, together with a collection of Experiments on Electricity, with the Manner of performing them. Designed to explain the Nature and Cause of the most remarkable Phænomena thereof," etc. This was "Printed for the Author in Fleet Street," and was sold at eighteenthpence. It contains a record of numerous experiments, and has some value as a memento of the early days of electrical science. Rackstrow was keen upon the curative power of electricity, and prints a long account of the successful treatment of a curious case of disease by means of the electric current, which bears a strong family resemblance to the kind of narrative-adver-

tisement which at the present day infests the provincial newspapers with a view to puffing pills and other nostrums.

On page 58 of the pamphlet Rackstrow advertises his business as that of a "Figure Maker and Statuary, at Sir Isaac Newton's Head in Fleet Street, London." "Takes off Faces," he continues, "from the Life, and forms them into Busts to an exact Likeness, and with as little Trouble as sitting to be shav'd: Makes all sorts of Figures in Plaster, with Ornaments for Doors and Chimney-pieces in the neatest Manner, to represent either Marble, Stone, or Terracotta. N.B. He likewise makes and mends leaden Figures, Vases, etc., for Gardens and Fountains."

The Museum contained natural curiosities and anatomical figures. As to the latter, perhaps the less said the better. Some of the things in this part of the show were harmless and interesting enough. There was, for instance, as described in a handbill issued about 1761, a model in which the "Circulation of the Blood is imitated (by Liquors resembling the Arterial and Veinous Blood, flowing through Glass Vessels whose Figure and Situation exactly correspond with the natural Blood Vessels), also the Action of the Heart and Motion of the Lungs as in Breathing. The whole making a most wonderful and beautiful Appearance." Visitors could buy for sixpence a little treatise on the circulation of the blood, with a description of this remarkable figure. Most of the other anatomical figures in the Museum were not of this kind. They were obviously intended to minister to a diseased curiosity, and were not meant for purposes of serious study. This section of Rackstrow's collection was, in fact, akin to certain other "museums" of later date, more notorious than useful.

But besides this doubtful element Rackstrow had a somewhat large collection of things which, judged by the tolerably low standard of his day, might fairly be called "a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities." The largest thing shown was the skeleton of a whale, more than 70 feet long. Waxwork figures made an imposing show. There were waxen effigies of His Majesty King George II. and other persons of importance. A mummy, described as that of

Pharaoh's daughter, must have duly impressed country visitors. Then there were figures of Bamford, the giant, and Coan, the Norfolk dwarf; skeletons of beasts and fishes; minerals; birds and birds' eggs; automatic figures; and many other things, some of which have long ceased to be curiosities in any sense of the word.

The show must have gained considerable popularity, for it remained one of the stock sights of Fleet Street for very many years. In 1748 the charge for admission was one shilling; later it was raised to two shillings, and again to half a crown. Rackstrow himself died in 1772, but the Museum retained his name till 1798, when it was dispersed, after an existence of more than sixty years.

It was succeeded by another exhibition called the "London Museum," which was run by one Donovan, a naturalist. This, however, did not last long, and the house became the office of the *Albion* newspaper, as already described. At the present day the site of the house which once contained Rackstrow's Museum is occupied by the Law Courts Branch of the Bank of England, immediately west of Chancery Lane.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A CANTERBURY PILGRIMAGE IN 1415.

IN the disputed length of the journey of the Canterbury pilgrims in Chaucer's day the roll of the expenses of the King of Aragon's Ambassador in 1415 throws new light. He reached Winchester from the sea on July 21, Basingstoke on July 22, Hartford Bridge and Windsor on the 23rd, and Brentford and London on the 24th. At London he stayed till the morning of Wednesday, July 31, when he started for Canterbury, probably with two or three attendants. He lunched at Deptford and supped at Rochester, the day costing £1 18s. 8½d. On Thursday, August 1, he lunched at Ospringe and supped at Canterbury for £1 17s. 0½d.; on Friday, August 2, he must have seen the shrine—if not on the night before—for he lunched at Sittingbourne

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and supped at Rochester for £1 17s. 1½d. On Saturday, August 3, he lunched at Deptford and supped at London for £1 17s. 11d., having done his pilgrimage in four days at a cost (to our King) of £7 10s. 9½d., including horse food, but not horse hire, since the Ambassador and his suite rode their own Spanish horses. No doubt these were faster ones than Chaucer's pilgrims could hire, but the latter may have travelled longer hours. At any rate, this journey increases the probability of the pilgrims having got to Canterbury in two days.

As to the fare on the road, we take that of Friday, the fish-day, August 2, at Sittingbourne: For breakfast or lunch (*prandium*), white bread, 1s. 2d.; beer, 2d.; eight flagons and a quarter of wine at 6d., 4s. 1½d.; butter, 3d.; fuel, 4d.; salt and mustard, 4d.; eels, 4s.; four mullet at 11d. each, 3s. 8d.; fresh salmon, 3s.; salt fish, 11d.; shrimps, 7d.; pears, 4d.; spices, 4d.; hay, 1s. 4½d.; horse-bread, 1s. 11d. For supper (*cena*) at Rochester: White bread, 1s. 0½d.; eight and a half flagons of wine at 6d., 4s. 3d.; eggs, 4d.; salt fish, 1s. 1d.; salt (no sum); fuel, 4d.; beds, 4d. [?]; hay, 2s.; litter, 4d.; horse-bread, 1s. 7d.; and for four and a half bushels of oats at 6d., 2s. 3d. Total, £1 17s. 1½d., according to the MS. The whole account will be published in due course by the Chaucer Society. Dr. Furnivall is indebted to Dr. J. H. Wylie for calling his attention to it.—*Athenæum*, October 10.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

THE Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft, says the *Athenæum*, have issued two new volumes of their reports dealing with the results of their excavations in Egypt and Mesopotamia. Dr. Borchardt states that he has now traced out the connection between the temple of death of King Ne-woser-re (2500 B.C.) and the neighbouring pyramid, and has exposed several tombs of great interest from an architectural point of view. In the Greek cemetery, which last year yielded the papyrus of Timotheus, wooden coffins were found, containing fruit, flowers, and coloured ribbons. There is also a very interesting account of excavations at Fara and Abu Hasal, five days' journey from Babylon, the ruins of which contain remains of a period considerably earlier than Nebuchadnezzar. Different modes

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of burial were discovered: the body was placed in a clay sarcophagus, forced into a clay vessel, or wrapped in a mat. A number of valuable clay tablets with inscriptions were also found.

A discovery of great interest has been made at King's Lynn, twenty-five skeletons of giant stature being unearthed during excavations for the foundations of a new Grammar School. All the skeletons are in a fine state of preservation, and are mostly over 6 feet in height. The remains lay in rows one above another facing east, and it is believed that a burial-ground attached to an ancient monastery has been unearthed. There are no traces of coffins, but some coins have been found, and further interesting discoveries are anticipated.

At Stevens's auction-rooms on October 6 a number of relics of the First Napoleon were sold. A court coat worn by the Emperor was knocked down at 19½ guineas, and a lock of his hair, bequeathed to his daughter by Lieutenant R. Hayne, made £1. The black ebony round a small picture-frame was part of the ornaments on Napoleon's coffin. Ten guineas was the highest bid, and as the reserve was £75 the lot was bought in.

An interesting discovery has been made during the progress of the restoration work now going on at Teynton All Saints' Church, Spilsby. An outer casing of brick and a whitewashed interior did not give the church a very attractive appearance, but now it has been found that each of the walls, which were 3 feet thick, contained a complete arcade buried in brick and sandstone. That on the south is of four bays, each over 10 feet in width, with two pillars of limestone with moulded capitals, which are believed to be of early fourteenth-century origin. On the north side there are five bays, each over 9 feet wide, and apparently dating back 200 years earlier than the south side. The north bays are of Norman origin, which is rare in the neighbourhood, and therefore the discoveries are of a particularly interesting character.

The *Builder* of October 3 had a careful study, with several illustrations, of the fine old parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, of Titchfield, the ancient market town in the Hampshire valley of the Meon. It is one of the churches which show traces of Saxon work. About two years ago, as the writer points out, the Rev. Dr. Cox suggested that the lower part of the small unbuttressed western tower was of fairly early Saxon work, and later investigation has confirmed the suggestion. The church and the adjoining ruins of what was once the Abbey of Titchfield, and later the residence of the despoiler, Sir Thomas Wriothesley, are both of considerable interest.

SALES.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON concluded on Friday, at their rooms, 47, Leicester Square, their first book-sale of the season, the more important lots

including the following three editions of John Milton: Poems, with the songs "set in musick by Mr. Henry Lawes, of the King's Chappel," first edition, 1645, with the portrait by Marshall, inlaid throughout to quarto size, £20 (Robson); Poems, 1673, £5 15s. (Dobell); and Paradise Regained, first edition, 1671, £23 10s. (Robson); a copy of Lord Vernon's fine edition of Dante, 1858, £9 10s. (Sotheran); a set of the Harleian Society's publications from Vol. I., 1869 to 1895, with the Register section, 55 volumes, £20 (Bannerman); Gilbert White, The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, 1789, first edition, £9 10s. (Hill); History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, Westminster, etc., Ackermann, 1816, with coloured plates, £21 (Sotheran); and The Gallery of Fashion, 1794 to 1800, seven volumes, with finely-coloured plates of costume, £35 (Robson).—MESSRS. HODGSON AND CO. also concluded on Friday at their rooms in Chancery Lane their first book-sale of the season, the more important lots comprising the following: G. Whitney, A Choice of Emblems, 1586, first edition, printed at Leyden by Plantin, £10 (Lewine); S. Butler, Hudibras, 1663, first part, first edition, with leaf of imprimatur, £11 (Maggs); and W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, 1897, Kelmscott Press edition, £10 15s. (Sotheran).—*Times*, October 13.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

We have received the *Transactions* of the Birmingham Archæological Society for 1902 (vol. xxviii.). Besides the usual business reports and accounts of excursions, with some charming illustrations, there are three papers. Mr. F. B. Andrews, whose careful work is well known to readers of the *Antiquary*, writes on the "Mediæval Seals of Worcestershire." After a preliminary note on the custody of the seal in monastic houses, Mr. Andrews describes a large number of examples, many of which are illustrated. The paper is of permanent value. Of more general interest is "Manners and Minstrels," in which Mr. W. Hall pleasantly retells a fairly familiar story. The third paper is of solid historical value. In it Mr. F. S. Pearson discusses the descent of the "Manor and Castle of Weoley"—a little-known manor in the neighbourhood of Birmingham. The paper is illustrated by five plates—portraits of various Jervaises—and a folding pedigree.

The *Journal* of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, vol. xxv., has reached us. It is edited by Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., and contains much matter of unusual interest. The longest paper contains an account of "Bradshaw Hall and the Bradshaws," the hall being described by Mr. E. Gunson and the history of the family—made memorable by the member who presided at the trial of Charles I.—being written by Mr. C. E. Bradshaw Bowles. There are a number of good plates, including a portrait of the historic John Bradshaw. It is worth noting that Bradshaw has never been sold out of the family, but has passed by descent alone from the days of Henry III. to its present owner,

Mr. Bowles, who here traces the descent of his family. The Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., is responsible for several contributions, the principal being a paper on "The Church of Norbury," a subject which the writer has made his own. Two shafts of beautifully ornamented pre-Norman crosses were found in the course of the repair of the chancel of Norbury Church in 1902, and these are here described, with excellent illustrations, by Mr. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. Lord Hawkesbury contributes an illustrated "Catalogue of the Pictures at Hardwick Hall," to which is appended an account of the heraldry in the various rooms and on the tapestry at Hardwick. But we have not space to give in detail the other contents of this valuable and well-illustrated *Journal*. Among the contributors we note many well-known names—Mr. W. J. Andrew, Mr. George Bailey, Mr. T. May, Mr. W. Turner, Mr. I. C. Gould, and others.

Yet another excellent volume is the *Transactions* of the East Riding Antiquarian Society for 1902, vol. x. The contents are all good, and there is no padding whatever. Mr. W. Brown contributes and annotates some "Holderness Wills." Mr. T. Sheppard sends an "Additional Note on the Roos Carr Images," and the Rev. Dr. Cox writes on "William Stapleton and the Pilgrimage of Grace." "Ancient Founts on the Wolds of East Riding" are described by the Rev. E. M. Cole, and Mr. Mill Stephenson has an illustrated note on "An Incised Alabaster Slab in Harpham Church" of unusual interest. Lord Hawkesbury contributes a useful list of "East Riding Portraits." "An Account of the Discovery of Roman Remains at Langton" is given by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, while Mr. A. S. Ellis, in his series of papers on ancient East Riding families and their arms, deals with the de St. Quintins. This enumeration is sufficient to show what excellent work the East Riding Society is doing.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The quarterly meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held in Dublin on October 6, Mr. J. R. Garstin presiding. In the course of the day visits were paid to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Marsh's Library, and the Royal Hospital, Kilmalsham. At the evening meeting Mr. John Wardell and Mr. T. J. Westropp submitted a paper jointly on the subject of "The History and Antiquities of Manister-na-Caillagh, or the Convent of St. Catherine of O'Connyll, County Limerick." The opening part of the paper was read by Mr. Westropp, and it was excellently illustrated by lantern slides. The abbey, which is in an extraordinary state of neglect, lies not far from Foynes. It is still a remarkable and beautiful building, though knocked about and repaired in later times. The name might be translated into "The Monastery of the Black Nun." It was founded for Augustinian nuns in the thirteenth century. Views of various parts of the building having been shown, Mr. Westropp pointed out that the church was the great object of interest, and it contained some beautiful examples of thirteenth-

century work. Mr. Wardell followed with a short historical sketch of the abbey, in which he dealt with records that have been preserved of the building.

On September 25 the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met at picturesque Saffron Walden for a tour about the town and neighbourhood. Members wishing to inspect the castle, museum, church, and other points of interest in Walden were asked to do so on the previous day, for upon the assembly at the railway station they at once drove to view the remains of an ancient fortification, known as the Repell Ditches, and the site of the supposed Saxon burial-ground, by permission of Miss Gibson, and under the guidance of Mr. I. C. Gould, who read a short paper. After luncheon the party drove to Great Chesterford, the ancient Iceanum. The quaint village and its handsome church were inspected, and the site of Lord Braybrooke's discoveries of Roman remains was gone over with great interest, and described by the President, Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A. At Little Chesterford the excursionists found the small but ancient church of great interest, with its several old tombs. The manor farmhouse, with its early arches of masonry and a fine Tudor room, was also inspected, by permission of Mrs. Bartlett, who kindly provided tea. From here the drive was to Littlebury, where the parish church, described by Mr. Chancellor, and an ancient manor house were visited, and on to Audley End.

The annual meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at York on September 28 and 29, under the presidency of Lord Hawkesbury. The report showed a satisfactory financial position. After the business meeting two papers were read. The first was by Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., on "Richard Rolle, of Hampole," the author of the *Prick of Conscience*. In the second paper Mr. J. R. Mortimer described the discovery of some Romano-British remains made at North Grimston Brow, near Malton, about a year ago. It seems that in June, 1902, while a labourer was engaged planting a fence near some chalk pits on Lord Middleton's estate, he came across some human bones, two iron swords, some bronze and iron rings, fragments of other articles of the same materials, and portions of a jet ring. The discovery was made on the chalk escarpment, about a quarter of a mile from Luddith House Farm, North Grimston. Further excavation revealed a grave in which there were the remains of the greater portion of the bones of a body in an advanced state of decay, together with those of a pig, leading to the belief that the entire animal had been interred in the same tomb, a practice frequently attending the burial of the ancient Britons, the Romano-Britons, and the Anglo-Saxons, which, during a certain period of superstitious culture, appears to have been universal. Other fragments found in the tomb included a jet article, three rings, and some remains of the scabbards of the two weapons. He explained that the bronze handle of the sword was a beautiful piece of work, the pommel being in the form of a human head and shoulders with uplifted arms, while, seemingly, a pair of splay-

legs formed the guard and lower end of the handle, the grip between representing the body of the person. He concluded that the rings and half tubes of bronze also found suggest the equipment of an equestrian, a soldier of distinction supplied with two swords, a long and short one, enabling him to fight either as a horseman or on foot. Mr. Mortimer thought that the jet rings had probably been worn as charms. The skull had been submitted to a craniological expert, but the description gave no clue to the period, as it belonged to types of ancient Britons both of the Bronze and the early Iron Ages, and also the Romano-British and the Anglo-Saxon periods. They were compelled to rely almost entirely on the mode of interment and the articles found with the body in determining the period, and Mr. C. H. Read, of the British Museum, who had examined the swords, said he thought they might roughly attribute them to the beginning of the Christian era. He himself was inclined to the Romano-British period, strong evidence in its favour being that the body was placed in the grave at full length. He knew of no instance in East Yorkshire of an interment of the Early Iron Age in which the body was other than much flexed. He also adduced, as additional support for that view, the fact that the remains of two detached Roman villas had been discovered, one mile and one and a half miles respectively, northwards of this interment. He advocated further investigation.

On the second day the members, under the guidance of Mr. J. R. Boyle, visited eight of the York churches to see the ancient stained glass.

At the conclusion of the business part of the proceedings at the general meeting of subscribers to the CAERWENT EXPLORATION FUND, held at Caerwent on August 24, Lord Tredegar presiding, the works then in progress were inspected, the most interesting features being some Roman houses near the school, with a later house overlaying one of them. Of what date this later house was it is impossible to say, but it is not Roman, and it includes a curious small subterranean chamber or cellar, built largely of Roman material. The line of pipes which was traced near the north gate was again discovered in this field, with the addition of a small concrete culvert, and some interesting portions of streets have come to light. The additions to the museum, even apart from the remarkable inscription found in the spring, have been quite as interesting as usual, and altogether this fourth year of the work appears to be likely to produce results even more important than those of last year. Subscriptions, which are still urgently needed to complete this year's work, may be sent to the hon. secretary, Mr. A. Trice Martin, Bath College, Bath.

The summer season of the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY concluded on September 22 with a meeting in the Andover country. The first place visited was Penton Mewsey, where Mr. Shore read notes on the history of the church and parish. Next came Weyhill Fair Ground, the party walking along some of the ancient rows of wattle buildings, and then on to the church, where an ancient sculptured stone fixed in the outside of the

north wall of a comparatively modern transept was the subject of considerable speculation, Mr. Shore pointing out there were Egyptian symbols carved on it; and the Rev. G. W. Minns expressed the opinion that it probably was an incised slab covering a coffin. Inside the sacred edifice Mr. Shore read some notes on Weyhill, and gave a history of the fair. The Rev. G. W. Minns described an ancient custom of the fair. The visitors then proceeded to Quarley Hill, an eminence of about 500 feet above Ordnance datum, and on the top of which is one of the largest Celtic camps in Hampshire. From the hill a move was made to Quarley Church, which contains remains of very early—some probably Saxon—Norman and Early English work. On the north side, slung on a covering resting on the ground of the churchyard, are two bells, one inscribed "Sancta Maria ora pro nobis," and the other bearing the date 1636, and the injunction, "Love God." The bells are of very sweet tone. There is a third bell lying near—of which better care might be taken—and this Mr. Dale said was cracked by a blacksmith. Inside the building Mr. Shore read some notes on Quarley, and the Rev. G. W. Minns pointed out some of the features of the church. The party next visited Kimpton Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. F. G. Holbrooke, took them round the building, which has many remains of Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles of architecture, much of which was revealed as the result of restoration. These include a very interesting low-set window in the south chapel and a piscina near, two hagioscopes, a piscina at the east end, and on the other side an Easter sepulchre or a canopy of a recessed tomb. There is an ancient cross on the eastern wall in memory of a Larbrooke, of mid sixteenth-century date. There is a very fine Communion table, with elaborately worked legs, and Mr. Dale said he believed it might be dated back to the time of Edward VI. The Vicar, explaining the restoration work in detail, said there was only one of the original oak beams of the roof remaining. The roofing was of the best English oak, and the four new beams were cut from a single tree grown in a lady's park near Newbury.

The annual meeting and dinner of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on October 2, Mr. Butler Wood presiding. An increase in the membership was reported, and the statement of account showed a substantial balance in hand. An attractive programme of lectures for the session has been issued. The first takes place on November 13, when Mr. S. H. Hamer will give "Notes on the Token Coinage of the United Kingdom."

At the September meeting of the WESTMORLAND AND CUMBERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY Mr. Little, of Chapel Ridding, Windermere, exhibited several very old wine-bottles, four of which came from Westmorland. They had lain in a dusty heap, time out of mind, at Townend, Troutbeck, a dwelling which dates from the reign of Henry VII. The present head of the old "statesman" family still residing there, Mr. George Browne, had kindly placed

the bottles at Mr. Little's disposal. There are no marks nor dates upon them, but by careful comparison with similar bottles in the Guildhall Museum in London and others, the dates of which are known, it was possible to fix their approximate ages. Having traced the history of vessels for containing potable liquors from the primitive skin bag to the earthen jar, and thence to the hooped cask, Mr. Little exhibited a "leather botell" of the time of Charles II., so highly lauded in the song of that period. He then explained the "felt want" of a less porous receptacle for liquors, and the consequent introduction of the glass bottle in the seventeenth century. Of the four bottles from Troutbeck, the oldest was of Dutch make, round and squat, and in all probability it was one of the many which came over with William of Orange filled with Schiedam "schnapps." The second was of the reign of George I., also squat and probably of Dutch make. The third, of more cylindrical shape, belongs to the reign of George II.; whilst the fourth, unmistakably English, was made to hold the port our grandfathers loved "when George the Third was King."

THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY met on October 3, when two papers were read. The first, by Mr. Crowther-Beynon, dealt with the "Evidences of Prehistoric Man in Rutland." The second paper, by the Rev. M. Barton, was on "An Unnoticed Battle," and gave a most interesting account of the fifteenth-century Battle of Hornfield or Empingham, as well as of the events which led up to and followed this important engagement. Mr. Barton described the estrangement which had sprung up between King Edward IV. and the great Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker," owing to the former's secret marriage to Elizabeth Woodville when Warwick was negotiating on his Sovereign's behalf a union with Bona of Savoy, as well as to other causes. By the end of 1469, however, an apparent reconciliation between the two had been effected. That this was no lasting peace is evident from the events of the following year. An insurrection in Lincolnshire, wherein the chief mover on the insurgents' side was Lord Willoughby (formerly Sir Richard Welles), was reported to the King, who was then in London. The latter at once sent injunctions to Warwick and Clarence to raise what troops they could and join him at Stamford. Leaving London on March 6, he reached Stamford on the 11th, this town and also the eastern part of Rutland being in favour of the Yorkist side in the long struggle of the Wars of the Roses. Sir Robert Welles (son of Lord Willoughby) had been called upon to surrender, but had decided to try conclusions with the King's forces; but before the struggle took place a dastardly deed was perpetrated by the King. The aged Lord Willoughby, who was in the King's hands, having been decoyed thither by deception, under promise of personal safety, was beheaded in front and in full view of his son's army, Sir R. Dymocke, a kinsman of Lord Willoughby, sharing the same fate. Before, however, the insurgents had fully realised the outrage the Battle of Hornfield had begun. A heavy artillery fire was followed by a furious charge, and the troops of Sir Robert Welles fled in panic. The destruction

wrought by the artillery fire has given the name of Bloody Oaks to the site of this battle, a name which is familiar to the followers of the local packs of foxhounds. The other name by which the fight is known is that of "Losecoat Field," in allusion to the hurried flight of the insurgents, who threw off their distinguishing surcoats in the hope of escaping unnoticed.

At a meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held in Chetham's Hospital, Manchester, on October 9, Dr. W. E. A. Axon delivered his presidential address. The address was, in effect, a survey of the history of antiquarian research in Lancashire and Cheshire. He mentioned that the Society was formed in 1883, under the presidency of Dr. Boyd Dawkins, and that the results of its labours are recorded in the *Transactions*, which now fill "a shelf of goodly volumes." It might be asked, he said, if the various societies which had been actively at work in the nineteenth century had left anything in the way of antiquarian enterprises for the twentieth century to accomplish. Those engaged in antiquarian study, at any rate, knew that there was still an almost unlimited field before them. Much, indeed, had perished for lack of observation. If, for instance, in the seventeenth century there had been a systematic examination of all that was then to be seen of Roman and mediæval Manchester, our knowledge of the city's past would have been infinitely greater. And the same thing might be said of every district in the two Palatinates. There was all the more reason, therefore, why in the present day they should carefully glean and garner what remained. There was great need for the systematic arrangement of the results of antiquarian research.

A short paper was read by Mr. Ernest Axon on "Walter and Margaret Nugent," the founders of the Nugent Charity, which is "the oldest and almost the smallest of the numerous funds which go to make up the Lord Mayor's Charities."



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE LIFE OF SIR THOMAS MORE. By William Roper. With a portrait and notes. London: Alexander Moring, at the De La More Press, 1903. Small square 8vo., pp. xvi, 192. Price 1s. 6d.

This tastefully prepared edition of Roper's *Mirror of Vertue in Worldly Greatnes; or, The Life of Sir Thomas More, Knight*, is fitly included in the "King's Classics" which Mr. Moring is issuing from his press. The filial history of his father-in-law, probably written by Roper in Queen Mary's reign, together with the father's own pathetic letters to his daughter, which are here included, together present a

lively picture of a noble career. More pursued the right as he saw it "in the storm of consequence." In Roper's pages we read at close quarters of this fearless civil servant, Lord Chancellor of England, "whom in sixteen years and more, being in his house conversant with him, I could never perceive as much as once in a fume." We see him working at Lincoln's Inn and in the Courts of Chancery, where the integrity of his judgments is as admirable as the beautiful courtesy which he showed to one of the judges of the King's Bench, his own father. And the familiar tale of his tragic resistance, for conscience sake, to Henry's presumptuous claims can never be better told than in the brave, sad letters which he wrote from his prison in the Tower, sometimes with a coal, to his beloved daughter, "Mistress Roper." A worthy reduction of a Holbein portrait and a small but useful "apparatus criticus" (which is so up to date as to refer to New Inn as formerly "on the site of the Aldwych constructed in 1903") enhance the charm of a volume which should be as gratefully received by students of history as by lovers of good literature put forth in a comely dress. It is a pleasure to find a classic which is both cheap and well printed.—W. H. D.

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THE CHRONICLES OF CANNOCK CHASE. By Frederick W. Hackwood. Limited issue. Lichfield: *Mercury* Office; and London: *Elliot Stock*, 1903. 8vo., pp. iv, 138. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This book resembles in general style and plan Mr. Hackwood's previous works dealing with Midland history and topography. The matter has been passed through the pages of the *Lichfield Mercury*, and is here reprinted direct from the newspaper in double columns of small type. The appearance of the book and the reader's eyes suffer thereby; but Mr. Hackwood prefers this plan to the alternative and laborious method of obtaining subscribers for a book which can appeal to but a limited public. As to the work itself, we can gladly bear testimony to the industry and care of the author. Cannock Chase, with its towns and collieries, is nowadays a very different district from the old woodland wilderness which Drayton celebrated in *Polyolbion*, though it still retains not a few of its native beauties. Mr. Hackwood traces the history of the Chase from prehistoric times through Roman occupation and Saxon settlement, under the reign of the forest laws of Danes, Normans, and later rulers, with chapters on family, ecclesiastical, parochial, and mining history, down to the present time. If not very attractive in form, the book contains a mass of matter, carefully collected and competently presented in a series of readable chapters. The book should appeal to students of forestry and forest history, as well as to all interested in the topographical history of the Midlands.

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BAPTISM AND CHRISTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY. By Clement F. Rogers, M.A. Many illustrations. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1903. 8vo., pp. iv, 123. Price 5s. net.

This is a most able treatise on early Christian baptisms, profusely illustrated from all the pictures and sculptures of the sacred rite in primitive times. It is not written in a controversial spirit, but simply

with the object of elucidating the truth as to the usual mode of baptism in the first centuries of the Christian era. The result is that a mass of evidence is brought to light on the subject of baptism by submersion or by affusion, proving that "no other method but affusion was adopted till the general introduction of infant baptism in the early Middle Ages made submersion possible." This volume cannot fail to prove of high worth to ecclesiologists as well as to theologians.

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CUNNIE RABBIT, MR. SPIDER, AND THE OTHER BEEF: WEST AFRICAN FOLK TALES. By Florence M. Cronise and Henry W. Ward. Illustrated by Gerald Sichel. London: *Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd.*, 1903. 8vo., pp. viii, 330. Price 5s.

These tales were collected by Miss Cronise in the Sierra Leone Protectorate, and are told "in the dialect used by the people in their intercourse with the English." It is an appalling dialect. There is a brief vocabulary at the end of the volume, but we have found the reading of the stories a difficult and laborious task. Many of them show traces of European influence, but there is much that must be characteristically native. They are nearly all animal stories, and, like most such narratives, show a considerable degree of humour. Although the dialect is terribly unreadable, the book is a useful contribution to West African folk-lore. The introduction is sympathetic and suggestive. Mr. Sichel's drawings are quaintly effective.

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DONATELLO. By Lord Balcarras. With 58 photographic illustrations. London: *Duckworth and Co.*, 1903. 8vo., pp. xiv, 211. Price 6s. net.

"Donatello bequeathed nothing to posterity except a name, his masterpieces, and a lasting influence for good." For which relief from the *personalia* of biography Lord Balcarras is evidently not ungrateful, being left free to dwell in observation and criticism among the works of the master without trouble as to the peccadilloes of their author. It is enough to remember that, born about 1385, Donatello lived to be eighty, that Andrea della Robbia was a pall-bearer at his funeral, and that, however superior in intellectual power, Michael Angelo himself owed something to his art. Donatello's destiny was to innovate with new forms of artistic expression in sculpture. Blitheness and courage were his characteristics rather than austerity and technical perfection. For instance, as Lord Balcarras puts it, the bronze "David" in the Bargello at Florence (so unlike Michael Angelo's) was "probably the first free-standing nude statue made in Italy for a thousand years," but it wins admiration by its debonair vitality rather than by anatomical accuracy or nobility of ideal expression. As one would expect, it was chiefly in the portrayal of children that this Florentine found his soul's delight, and this side of his work is in this volume generously appreciated by the author and abundantly illustrated by the excellent illustrations. From the shy deference of the adoring angels who support the "Tabernacle" in St. Peter's at Rome to the merry romping of the children who dance on the famous Singing Gallery at Florence, he portrays the whole range of their psychology. "He watched the coming generation,

and foresaw all that it might portend: tragedy and comedy, labour and sorrow, work and play—plenty of play; and every problem of life is reflected and made younger by his chisel." Truly, the relief of so much buoyancy which Donatello brought, sometimes in the closest collocation (as in the pulpit panels in San Lorenzo at Florence), to the tragedy of human affairs is a large part of his greatness. But the variety and copiousness of his work also serve to show forth the power that was in him.

We heartily extend to all concerned in the production of this volume the same praise which we offered to Mr. Holroyd's "Michael Angelo," with which this fresh series of art-books was commenced. Neither too expensive nor too cheap, they are scholarly in their literary matter, while the plentiful illustrations are as good as photography can make them.

W. H. D.

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THE THAMES. By Sir Walter Besant. Frontispiece and map. London: A. and C. Black, 1903. Small 8vo, pp. viii, 136. Price 1s. 6d. net.

The charm and variety which belong to all moving water, whether of sea or tidal river, are reflected in the latest volume that has reached us of "The Fascination of London." Like the Thames itself, it links together many of the other parts of the great city dealt with in this laudable series of books of London topography, and, although edited up to a date subsequent to his death, is the own handiwork of the originator of the series. Probably Sir Walter Besant, with his intimate knowledge of Westminster and Southwark, felt the attractions of the river and its banks to a peculiar degree. At any rate, this volume seems to be of especial interest and value, both for the story itself and for the manner of its telling. It deals with the river from Hammersmith to the East India Docks, (in passing, we regret that the map, which is excellent so far as it goes, and so modern as to show the new Gaiety Theatre in the Strand, does not run further west than Westminster Bridge). Naturally, many pages are devoted to the tale of London Bridge and its vicissitudes. Concerning both this and the other modes of crossing the famous stream, and about the endless buildings, from Duke's palaces to Limehouse alleys, which line its banks between the *termini* we have named, there is an abundance of curious and accurate lore which should interest every Londoner. Space forbids our quotation of details, but we would heartily endorse the eloquent appeal (at pp. 54 and 55) for a well-organized and efficient service of passenger boats, whereby the river may become not merely a part of London, but a part of the life of the London citizen.

The accuracy, and, considering the nature of its contents, the literary form of this volume on "The Thames," mark such an advance upon others of the series that we hope the better standard will be maintained in those still to come.

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We have received vol. xxxiv. of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (vol. x. of the new volumes), which completes the great work, the concluding, or index volume, having already been published. The volume before us contains the maps, and is one of the most valuable of the whole issue. There are no less than

124 maps, each covering two pages, but they are so carefully mounted that the fold interferes but very slightly and in one or two instances only, with convenience of reference. They appear to be mostly, if not entirely, of American origin, and, consequently, the various States of the Union are given on such a scale, and with such a multitude of details, as to be unparalleled by any atlas previously issued on this side of the Atlantic. This is no drawback, but, on the contrary, in view of the ever-growing communications between the two countries, a great recommendation. The principal cities of the world and some specially interesting districts are shown in greater detail by the use of inset maps. The printing throughout is very clear, and the colour-work extremely good. Following the atlas comes an index, giving the name, with sufficient reference, of every place marked on the maps, down to the smallest village shown in the large scale State maps. This index contains no less than a quarter of a million entries, and is certainly a marvel of careful, accurate work. The projectors and conductors of the supplementary issue of the *Encyclopædia* are to be congratulated most heartily on the thoroughly successful completion of their great and most useful undertaking.

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From Reading (Bradley and Son) comes an excellent little *Guide to the Silchester Collection*, price 1d., written by Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., the honorary curator of the museum. It will be invaluable to all visitors to the museum, and for others is a handy summary of the results of the excavations. We have also received Part I., price 1s., of *G. A. Fothergill's Sketch Book* (Darlington: James Dodds), to be completed in six monthly parts, containing many vigorous and amusing sketches. Mr. Fothergill has a keen eye for sport and for the humorous aspect of things.

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We offer a hearty welcome to the first number, October, of the *Scottish Historical Review* (price 2s. 6d. net; Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons), which is a new series, on wider lines, of the well-known *Scottish Antiquary*. The latter quarterly has done excellent work under the editorship of Mr. J. H. Stevenson, but the new *Review*, which is also a quarterly, will cover a wider field, and will deal especially with British literature as interrelated with British history. The conductors have secured the support of a very large number of the leading scholars and writers of both England and Scotland, and the new venture should command widespread support. The initial issue is distinctly good. In the opening article, "The Lives of Authors," Professor Raleigh gives a most readable survey, illustrated by several portraits, of the earlier collections of printed biographies. Mr. Lang sends a letter from William Stewart to the Regent of August 5, 1569. Dr. T. G. Law writes on "Lislebourg and Petit Leith"—Lislebourg being a French name for Edinburgh largely used in the latter half of the sixteenth century. Among the contributors are Mr. A. H. Millar, Dr. Joseph Anderson, Mr. J. T. T. Brown, Mr. J. M. Bulloch, Dr. George Neilson, Miss Bateson, and other well-known names. Perhaps the contribution of most permanent value is "An English Letter of Gospatric," by the Rev.

James Wilson. This letter or charter has been found among the muniments of a North-Country nobleman, and throws new and considerable light on the state and history of Cumberland and the surrounding district before its conquest by William Rufus in 1092. This important document is given in its original Northumbrian dialect and in translation, and is fully annotated. Besides the articles, the reviews, notes and comments and queries are prominent features. The *Review* is excellently printed, sufficiently illustrated, and well got up in sober brown wrapper.

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In the *Reliquary*, October, Mr. Heneage Legge has a fresh and most interesting subject in "Purses." Another attractive article is "The Mediaeval Chapbook as an Educational Factor in the Past," by Mr. I. G. Sieveking. Mr. A. C. Jonas describes "Archbishop Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon"; Mr. W. G. Collingwood comments on "Some Pre-Norman Finds at Lancaster"; and Mr. F. Grayling writes on "St. Mary's, Reculver." All the papers and notes are well illustrated. The frontispiece shows the curious Sun Image—a small bronze horse dragging a circular disc inlaid with gold, both horse and disc being placed on wheels—which was found at Trundholm, Denmark, in the autumn of last year.—The *Burlington Magazine*, September-October, contains the usual variety of matter and abundance of excellent illustrations. Among the subjects treated are Hispano-Moresque Pottery, English Eighteenth-century Drinking-glasses, and Pewter. Mr. R. Nevill has a first article on the delicately frivolous work of "Fragonard," and Mr. B. Berenson the first part of a study of Stefano Sassetta, described as "A Sieneſe Painter of the Franciscan Legend." The plates are far too numerous to mention in detail. Many illustrate the article on Sassetta; others the papers on pottery, glass, etc. A beautiful Chinese porcelain dish is reproduced in colours. The frontispiece is a fine portrait by Frans Hals.

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One of the best edited and most useful of the local quarterlies is *Devon Notes and Queries* (Exeter: J. G. Commin). The new part, October, contains the usual variety of interesting Devonshire notes, with several good plates, including one of the strange celestial passports issued by Joanna Southcott. An appendix contains the continuation of the "Accounts of the Wardens of the Parish of Morebath." The *Essex Review*, October, is a capital number. Miss Vaughan gives an account, with good illustrations, of Spains Hall, a fine Tudor mansion near Finchingfield, and tells the story of William Kempe, "the Silent." The Rev. Dr. Clark writes on "The Manor of Lyons Hall, Great Leighs," and also sends "Notes on the Knightbridge Pamphlets." Mr. Gurney Benham contributes "A Roman Official connected with Essex," and Miss C. Fell Smith has a charming sketch, "In Harvest Time." The other varied contents are outside our province. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, October, contains the "Town Book of Gunby, 1588," showing the agricultural condition of the parish before the era of enclosures.

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The most attractive item in the *Architectural Review*, October, is a first article on "The Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester," by Mr. Basil Champneys, with

fine photographic illustrations. The other contributions, all excellently and freely illustrated, are chiefly of architectural interest. The *Genealogical Magazine*, October, gives prominence to the prospects of the newly-formed British Numismatic Society. "G. A. S." writes on "Two Northern Earls," dealing first with George, Fourth Earl of Caithness. The frontispiece is a view of the ruins of Ballybeggan Castle, near Tralee. We have also on our table the *Architects' Magazine*, September and October, *East Anglian*, June, and *Sale Prices*, September 30.



Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the Torre MS. at York, under the heading of Wollaton (Notts), it states that a certain Richard Willoughby bequeathed to the church there "one jocale of silver-gilt with a beryll in it for to carry and show the Sacrament. . . ." Can you inform me what a jocale is? I can find the word in no dictionary.

In the same church, in a shield with many quarterings of the arms of Willoughby (Lord Middleton), one of the quarterings I think may be a "water-gate." If so, can you tell me what family bears such arms?

GEORGE FELLOWS.

EARLY-DATED BELLS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Your correspondent may like to know of two early-dated bells abroad. One is dated 1358, and is in one of the corner turrets at the base of the dome of the Sorbonne Church, Paris. The other is of 1500, with inscription and date "MD." It is at Kiedrich, near Eltville, on the Rhine, and is hung in the *dachreiter* or *fêche*, over the chancel arch.

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

Wimbledon,
October 12, 1903.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.